FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CZECH MBFR DELEGATE'S SPEECH SUMMARIZED

AU041152 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Mar 85 p 7

[CTK report: "Vienna Talks: Czechoslovak Delegate's Speech"]

[Text] Vienna (CTK correspondent) -- At the Vienna disarmament negotiations on Thursday, 28 February, Czechoslovak Ambassador Ludek Handl declared that in the view of the socialist countries, the most important present task is halting the feverish arms buildup, preventing its spread to outer space, limiting nuclear and conventional capabilities, and arriving at disarmament.

The socialist countries have come to the conclusion that it is necessary to concentrate on spheres in which the positions of the two sides have converged most, L. Handl said further. Therefore, 2 weeks ago they submitted a draft of an agreement on an initial reduction of Soviet and U.S. troops and on a subsequent freeze of the number of troops and armaments of all direct participants in the negotiations. L. Handl explained the flexibility and compromising nature of the new proposal, which meets the Western participants in the negotiations halfway. The conclusion of an agreement would be a practical step that would have a favorable influence on the atmosphere of the Vienna negotiations. An agreement also would be evidence of the interest of all participants in limiting the disproportionate concentration of armed forces in central Europe, the head of the Czechoslovak delegation concluded.

ROMANIA BACKS SPACE ARMS COMMITTEE IN GENEVA

AU052024 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Geneva, AGERPRES 5/3/1985 -- Taking the floor at the Geneva disarmament conference, the Romanian chief delegate set forth a series of specific proposals on the way in which the conference should organize its works in order to be able to make a practical approach, at a negotiating level to the problems relating to outer space demilitarization. He backed the proposals advanced by neutral and nonaligned countries, by other, small and medium-sized countries, aimed at creating a special committee of the Geneva conference which should be entrusted with the mandate of working out proposals of measures for the prevention of an arms race in that area.

In approaching the problems relating to the prevention of an arms race in outer space, the Romanian chief delegate showed in his address, one should start from the premise that outer space is a common asset of the whole mankind, which should be exclusively used for peaceful purposes. All international efforts should have as foremost objective to put an end to the arms race and make a passage to the reduction of nuclear and other armament, and, in this context, to the prevention of any action aimed at utilizing outer space for military purposes, to the definitive demilitarization of outer space. Special stress was laid on the proposals advanced by President Nicolae Ceausescu on the need for the United Nations Organization to assume greater responsibility in achieving an international outer space treaty, as well as on calling a world conference in the field and, eventually, on setting up a specialized UN body for the protection of outer space.

OFFICIALS HONOR KAPO ON 70TH BIRTH ANNIVERSARY

AU051445 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 5 Mar 85

["Commemorative Meeting on Occasion of the 70th Anniversary of the Birth of Comrade Hysni Kapo" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, March 5 (ATA) -- 70 years were completed on March 4 since the day of birth of Supreme Hysni Kapo, one of the most renowned leaders of the party, the state and the entire people. To honour the memory of the life and work of this communist and consistent revolutionary, the Central Committee of the party and the party committee of the District of Tirana organized a commemorative meeting in the hall of the opera and ballet theater in the capital.

Amidst those present in the hall were co-fighters and fellow workers of Comrade Hysni Kapo who recall always with longing their friend and brother one of the leaders with the greatest authority of our proletarian state. There are also his countrymen from Terbac, members and relatives of his family, working people of work and production centers, veterans of war and labour, militarymen, young men and women, who will never forget Hysni Kapo always smiling, his advice and valuable instructions, the warm word of a wise and talented leader.

Those present welcomed with enthusiastic applause the entering into the hall of the secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Comrade Ramiz Alia, the chairman of the Council of Ministers Comrade Adil Carcani, the Comrades Simon Stefani, Lenka Cuko, Rita Marko, Manush Myftiu, Hekuran Isai, Hajredin Celiku, Foto Cami, Prokop Murra, Besnik Bekteshi, Qirjako Mihali, Llambi Gegprifti, Comrades Nexhmije Hoxha and Vito Kapo, Comrade Shefqet Peci, members of the Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the government.

The commemorative meeting was declared open by the alternate member of the Political Bureau and first secretary of the party committee of the district Comrade Foto Cami.

Comrade Ramiz Alia held the speech on the occasion. Those present listened to it with attention and applauded frequently for the party and the beloved leader of the party and people Comrade Enver Hoxha.

After the meeting those present watched the documentary film of the "New Albania" film studio "The Loyal Son of the Party and People" which reflects the revolutionary life and activity of the close cofighter and collaborator of Comrade Enver Hoxha, Comrade Hysni Kapo who devoted all his energies to the cause of the war and socialism.

From the speech of Comrade Ramiz Alia:

Today 70 years are completed, when one of our most beloved comrades, one of the most outstanding leaders of our party and people, our beloved Comrade Hysni Kapo was born, said Comrade Ramiz Alia among others.

By marking the 70th anniversary of the birth of our loyal comrade, today, we want to honour the distinguished communist and leader who emerged from the revolution, we want to learn from his exemplary life which he completely dedicated to the cause of communism and homeland, we want to learn from his brilliant deed.

The life and name of Comrade Hysni Kapo are closely linked with one of the most glorious periods in the history of our people, with the epoch of the party. His entire deed of a fighter and communist, his allround work of a consistent revolutionary are in complete unity with the party and its heroic struggle. Hysni Kapo, Comrade Enver Hoxha has said, "regardless of the fact that he was not present at the first meeting in November 1941, was one of the founders of the party".

During more than 40 years of the epoch of the party, he said further on, our ancient homeland was rejuvenated and completely changed its view. It performed what other countries needed centuries to perform.

The communists and the entire Albanian people have the right to be proud today when they throw their glance on the road we have traversed in these more than four decades of titanic struggles and legendary victories. We dedicate all these victories to our bold party in its correct Marxist-Leninist line, we dedicate them to Comrade Enver Hoxha, the founder, organizer and beloved leader of our party, who carried into reality here, in the most undeveloped country of Europe, the thought of Marx, that the Communists not only must explain the world, but they must transform it. Comrade Hysni Kapo was and remains in this gigantic revolution, immortal commissar and militant, wise and talented leader.

We threw our glance on the past, on the years of the national liberation war and we see Comrade Hysni Kapo in its front ranks as a soldier and as a leader in this revolution. The militants and fighters of those years recall Hysni Kapo with rifle in hand, with the fiery word of the party in the mouth, organizing and leading the armed resistance of the people.

In the national liberation war, Hysni Kapo was distinguished for his political clarity, his great organisational abilities, his coolheadedness and exemplary determination and above all for his loyalty to the cause of the party and people. It were these characteristics that made Besnik one of the most distinguished, and beloved political and military leaders and with the highest authority of our anti-fascist national liberation war, not only in the circle of Vlore, but also far and wide the country. Therefore, the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha entrusted him with numerous importanttasks, appointed him there where they needed him most, there where more maturity, loyalty and bravery were required. We find Hysni Kapo as political commissar of the old cheta of Vlore, commissar of the staff of the first operative zone Vlore-Gjirokaster, political commissar of the Fifth Shock Brigade, member of the Central Committee of the party and member of the General Staff, political commissar of the First Army Corps. On the order of the general commander, he organized, coordinated and led the great battle for the liberation of the capital. Hysni Kapo was to be found everywhere and everywhere he came off with flying colours. From the beginning to the end of his life, he was distinguished as a talented leader, and a rare brave man. The feats of heroism displayed by Hysni Kapo left their traces in many regions of Albania.

The complete liberation of the country and the establishment of the people's power, the speaker continued, opened a new historic period to our homeland, that of socialism. New problems, the construction of an utterly new society were laid before our party and people. This duty was as heroic as that of the struggle for liberation, but it was much more difficult and complicated.

During the 35 years following the liberation, the party and people entrusted Hysni Kapo with delicate and very responsible duties in the state organs and those of the party. When, during the early years of the liberation, the affirmation of the democratic people's Albania and the defence of her rights on the international arena were laid as questions of first hand importance, Comrade Hysni Kapo was appointed diplomat and vice-foreign minister.

Later on, when the question of strengthening and modernizing our People's Army constituted a key problem, the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha would charge him with the duty of the director of the Political Department of the Army. When in the years until the 4th congress of the party, in the great process of the revolutionary transformations, the main place was held by the struggle for the socialist transformation of the countryside, the party charged Comrade Hysni Kapo to lead the work in the department of agriculture.

Further on, Comrade Ramiz Alia said: One of the field to which Comrade Hysni Kapo has attached special importance has been the work with the party organization, the work to strengthen and revolutionize it constantly.

Speaking of Comrade Hysni Kapo, Comrade Enver Hoxha has said: "He strived during all his life to temper the ranks of the party and I may say that he was one of the most outstanding specialists for its organisational, political and ideological work, he knew quite well the party, its heart, he knew the communists personally. Hysni Kapo was one of the pillars of the party".

Comrade Hysni Kapo rendered a very important contribution to the economic progress of the country, to the creation of a powerful people's, ever more independent, economy that relies on its own forces, the speaker said further on. At any time and in every sector he worked, he was a resolute fighter for the implementation of the economic policy of the party.

Comrade Hysni Kapo has dealt directly with and has shown special and constant concern for agriculture, a sector which he directed for a long time with passion and great abilities. The profound knowing and the constant information, the persistent study in a creative way, his constant contacts and meetings with the people, with the agriculture cooperatives, specialists and rank and file peasants were the main source of the mature judgement and precious instructions he gave to the organs of the party and power, the cadres and working people of this vital sector of economy.

Further on Comrade Ramiz Alia said: Comrade Hysni Kapo has attached a special attention to the cause of the strenthening of our People's Army, the defence of the victories of the revolution. Our Armed Forces, are loyal weapons of the party and people, they are trained carefully and are ready at any moment to defend the freedom and independence of the homeland from every danger that may threaten them. Concerning this, implementing the teachings of the general commander, Comrade Enver Hoxha, a special role has been played by Comrade Hysni Kapo. Comrade Enver Hoxha listened with special care to the remarks and problems raised by Hysni Kapo on the Army and discussed with him the matters that aroused, because he had full faith in his loyalty, maturity and spirit of principle. At the same time, although the hostile plot of Mehmet Shehu and Kadri Hazbiu was not yet uncovered, Comrade Enver Hoxha instructed and advised that no important material on the work in the Army, the plans of the staff, etc, be made without the participation of Hysni Kapo. "The opinion that only one knows the matters of the Ministry of Defense, Comrade Enver Hoxha stressed, should not exist in the Army. The party is everywhere"...and he instructed Hysni: "The Army must see you, it should time and again see its general commissar".

Further on the speaker continued: An important place in the history of our party occupies the struggle for the defence of Marxism-Leninism, the long consistent and principled struggle against the Yugoslav Titoite revisionism, Khrushchevite and Chinese revisionism. This uncompromising struggle that our party has waged and is waging, with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, is a vital question not only for the destinies of the revolution in our country, for its present and future, but it is of a great international importance.

In this heroic war, in all its stages Comrade Hysni has been close to Comrade Enver Hoxha, an unflinching fighter for the cause of the party and Marxism-Leninism. His thought was always pure like the line of the party. The Titoites have known his determination and loyalty of a communist. He fought almost during all his revolutionary life against their antimarxist viewpoints and antialbanian activities. The Khruschevites, and the Chinese revisionists too knew the spirit of partisanship of Hysni Kapo, his manly and mature stand.

I have been together with Comrade Hysni Kapo, Comrade Ramiz Alia continued, in the proceedings of the commission of editing the draft of the statement for the Moscow meeting of November 1960, as well as the talks with the Chinese leadership in June 1962. I have Hysni still fresh in my memory, especially in Moscow, his concentration on the numerous matters that were aroused, his special preoccupation to denounce powerfully the viewpoints and thesis of the revisionists, to counter-act swiftly and resolutely when they tried to throw mud at our party, at its Marxist-Leninist line and leadership. He worked untiringly, read and re-read the directives and instructions that Comrade Enver Hoxha sent us every day on the stands we should adopt, defined in details the thesis to be laid for each question, the ideo-politcal arguments to be used so that the line of the party and the instructions of Comrade Enver Hoxha be completely realised.

In those days of tension and continuous clashes, either in Moscow with the open viewpoints and thesis of the Khrushchevite revisionists and their supporters or in Beijing with the opportunist theorisations as revisionist as those of the Khrushchevites and their supporters allegedly camouflaged by the tactical exigency of the Chinese leaders, the calmness and characteristic maturity of Comrade Hysni, his ideological and political clarity and sharp-mindedness were inspiring and increased one's faith in the correctness of the great cause that our glorious party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head defended and defends.

The life of Hysni Kapo, the speaker stressed further on, his 40-year great work and experience, his maturity and wisdom are a great example of inspiration for every communist, cadre or working man, for all of us, in order to work according to the teachings of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, with loyalty, knowledge and passion for the benefit of the people, the party and socialism.

The Communists and cadres have to learn a lot from the modesty of Hysni Kapo, his close ties with the people. These were of his features which he embodied during all his life. The high evaluations of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha for him were completely merited, his appointment to high posts in the party and state, the orders of Hero of the People and Hero of Socialist Labour he was awarded, etc, did not lead him to megalomania, on the contrary, he increased his sense of responsibility and engagement to forward the work of the party. The higher the prestige of Hysni Kapo, the deeper were his roots in the people. He was a leader of the masses and a man of the masses.

Comrade Hysni Kapo, Comrade Ramiz Alia continued further on, had a great, pure and profound love for the beloved leader and teacher of our party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha. In the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha he found Marxism-Leninism applied in the revolutionary concrete conditions of the country and the present time, he saw our triumphant doctrine that illuminates the road of our people. The life and figure of Comrade Enver was a great example for him to be followed.

In conclusion Comrade Ramiz Alia said: It is not easy to speak of the renowned figure, the brilliant life of Hysni Kapo and he fully deserves all the estimations. He was a model of the man of sacrifices, of the love for the people, the communist and great patriot.

Comrade Hysni Kapo parted very soon from the fold of the people, the party, his comrade and family. But his memory will remain in centuries, because the revolution, to which he devoted his heart and mind, his fruitful life, is immortal. The greatest honour we can make to this loyal son of the party and people is that under the leadership of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, we should keep always unsullied the banner of the revolution and work unreservedly for the flourishing and progress of our socialist homeland, just like Comrade Hysni Kapo fought and worked.

Leaders Lay Wreaths at Grave

AU051519 Tirana ATA in English 0830 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Tirana, March 5 (ATA) -- On occasion of the 70th anniversary of the birth of Comrade Hysni Kapo, one of the most prominent leaders of the party and people, homage were [as received] paid and wreaths were laid at his grave in the martyrs' graves of the nation, today before noon. Present at the ceremony on this occasion were working people of work and production centers, institutions and ministers, veterans of the war and labour, family members, relatives friends and co-fighters of Comrade Hysni Kapo, military men, young men and women.

Attending were also the secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the Peoples Assembly Comrade Ramiz Alia, the chairman of the Council of Ministers Comrade Adil Carcani the secretaries of the Central Committee of the party Comrade Lenka Cuko and Comrade Simon Stefani, the vice-president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly COmrade Rita Marko, the vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers Comrade Manush Myftiu, the first secretary of the party committee of the District of Tirana Comrade Foto Cami, the members of the Central Committtee of the party Comrades Nexhmije Hoxha and Vito Kapo, the chairman of the National Committee of the War Veterans of the Albanian People Comrade Shefqet Peci and other comrades.

Comrade Ramiz Alia and Comrade Lenka Cuko laid the wreath in the name of the Central Committee of the party with the inscription "To our unforgettable beloved Comrade Hysni Kapo." Comrade Simon Stefani and Rita Marko laid a wreath in the name of Comrade Enver Hoxha in which it was written: "To my comrade, Besnek" [Kapo's wartime pseudonym, meaning "the loyal one"]. On behalf of the Council of Ministers the wreath was laid by the Comrades Adil Carcani and Manush Myftiu. Wreaths were also laid in the name of the National Committee of the War Veterans of the Albania People, the party committee of the district, the family and in the name of the "Hysni Kapo" agricultural cooperative of Vranisht, Terbac.

The party and state leaders kept silence in front of the grave of Comrade Hysni Kapo in token of profound respect for his life and immortal deed. During this ceremony the wind orchestra played marches and the national anthem. Military men and Pioneers stood guards of honour.

Carcani Editorial Published

AU031650 Tirana ATA in English 0910 GMT 3 Mar 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Tirana, March 3 (ATA) -- Under the title "Beloved Son of the People One of the Most Outstanding Leaders of the Party and State" the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT carries today an editorial, written by Adil Carcani, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Peoples Socialist Republic of Albania. It says among others:

70 years are completed from the day when Comrade Hysni Kapo was born. On this anniversary, the entire party and people remember with love and respect their brilliant son, the loyal member of the party, one of the most outstanding leaders of the party and people both during the national liberation war and the period of socialist construction. The communists, the co-fighters, the common people, wherever they work and strive in Socialist Albania, display their profound honour for the life and work of this revolutionary militant, one of the closest collaborators of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Comrade Hysni Kapo was a communist of the first hours. The life and work of Comrade Hysni Kapo are one and inseparable from the life of the party and people. His qualities and distinguished personality as a communist and as a leader were moulded and tempered during the heroic war which the people, under the leadership of the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, waged for the liberation of the country and the triumph of the people's revolution for the reconstruction and the socialist construction of the country during the fierce class battles against the enemies of the party and people, against the imperialists and revisionists of every hue.

Immediately after the founding of the party, ZERI I POPULLIT continues, Comrade Hysni Kapo militated in its ranks as a loyal and resolute member and as a leading cadre with experience and great ideological and political maturity. Adhering to and implementing consistently and resolutely the directives and instructions of the party, the instructions and the advices of its leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha, at every moment Comrade Hysni Kapo was to play a special role in the founding consolidating and growth of the party organisation in the circle of Vlora, at the head of which he was appointed since its formation.

Over the years of the antifascist national liberation war Comrade Hysni Kapo distinguished himself as a talented political and military fighter and leader. Such characteristics distinguished Hysni Kapo at every moment, wherever he fought, in the south and north of the country, in every task he was charged with by the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Comrade Hysni Kapo dedicated the most part of his life as a communist militant and all his energies to the work of the party, to its political, ideological and organisational strengthening and tempering, to the enhancement of its leading role. "Comrade Hysni Kapo was characterized by a great political clarity. Comrade Enver Hoxha has said he knew the party, its heart well, he personally knew the cadres and many communists and was an example of modesty, he was kind with all, but at the same time he was severe, merciless and unwavering against the enemies of the party. In a word he was a great example to all in every direction. Hysni Kapo was one of the pillars of the party."

Comrade Hysni Kapo, the editorial says further on, was one of the most outstanding leaders of the party and our state, who, basing himself on the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, has made a great contribution to the constant strengthening and revolutionization of the people's state power and of all the other links of the political system of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Comrade Hysni Kapo made a valuable contribution to the eleboration and implementation of the military line of the party.

The contribution of Comrade Hysni Kapo is great in all the economic, cultural and social fields of the country and in particular in the development of agriculture.

The principled and ceaseless struggle against modern revisionism constitutes one of the most brilliant pages in the history of our party and people. In this historic struggle of our party for the defence of Marxism-Leninism and for the defence of great cause of proletariat and the people, ZERI I POPULLIT continues, Comrade Hysni Kapo has always adopted a resolute and unwavering stand, side by side [as received] Comrade Enver Hoxha, as his co-fighter and loyal disciple. The principled stand and determination of Comrade Hysni Kapo for the implementation of the foreign policy of our party, in struggle against the American imperialism, Soviet socialimperialism, and all the enemies of Marxism-Leninism are well-known to all the entire people, and the party, to all the communists of our country, to the proletariat and the Marxist-Leninists in different countries.

Comrade Hysni Kapo was a great example for his close links with the common people.

Above all Comrade Hysni Kapo was characterized by the boundless love for and loyalty to the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha.

On the day of the 70th anniversary of his birth, the entire people and party remember with honour and special respect their beloved son, Comrade Hysni Kapo, the People's Hero, the Hero of Socialist Labour. The life and immortal deed of Comrade Hysni Kapo is and will be always alive in the minds and hearts of our entire people, from generation to generation, ZERI I POPULLIT conludes.

WASHINGTON, CIA ENGAGED IN 'STATE TERRORISM'

AU051513 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 4 Mar 85 p 6

[Ivan Lopov dispatch from New York: "Behind the Curtain of a Verbal Balancing Act," "written especially" for OTECHESTVEN FRONT]

[Text] A policy of state terrorism was adopted by the current U.S. Administration as a basic principle of state policy from the very moment it assumed power, and its implementation began simultaneously with the conduct of an active propaganda campaign against terrorism.

This is the superficial, demonstrative side of U.S. foreign policy. The other side of the coin, hidden behind the curtain of the verbal balancing act of this policy's "theoreticians," reveals the opposite picture, namely, that it is precisely the United States that elevates terrorism to state policy, and which most actively utilizes its intelligence services, primarily the notorious dirty operations of the CIA, for its practical implementation. The U.S. mass media sometimes raises the veil which conceals the secret operations of this basic spying department, and then their methods are revealed in all their infamy. For example, there was the notorious scandal of the "manual" containing instructions on how to rob, burn, and kill, in a word, how to terrorize, the population of a given country, prepared by the CIA for the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. Another example of these activites are the disclosures about the plan to destabilize India, known as operation "Brakhmaputra."

The "freedom fighters," as official Washington glorifies the bandit counterrevolutionary and subversive groups in Nicaragua, Afghanistan, Cambodia, and elsewhere throughout the world, are shown in practice to be vile bandits, criminal killers, and counter-revolutionaries, thrown overboard by their own people. At the same time, those who fight for their countries' independence, self-determination, and sovereignty are called terrorists.

Not only individuals, but entire peoples become targets of global U.S. terrorism. This is clearly shown by the great number of both overt and covert wars waged with the participation of the powerful U.S. military machine, or with the participation of elite troops of the Pentagon and the CIA, conducted by U.S. imperialism since World War II. The intervention against Grenada and the occupation of that small island state, the undeclared war against Nicaragua, the civil war in El Salvador, the sending of armed bands to Afghanistan -- these are just a few of the numerous manifestations of terrorism as U.S. state policy. All this is being done with one goal in mind -- establishing the supremacy of the U.S. financial oligarchy over foreign lands and peoples.

However, even this does not seem to satisfy the present U.S. Administration; it recently submitted to Congress a draft bill, according to which a simple statement by the secretary of state that the activity of a given state or organization is opposed to U.S. national interests is sufficient to brand that state or organization as "terrorist." No more, no less!

This proposal evoked opposition even among the members of Congress. D. Edwards, chairman of the Subcommittee on Constitutional and Civil Rights in the House of Representatives, stressed the contradiction between the draft bill proposed by the administration and the Constitution, since the secretary of state can practically decide for himself the facts of the "crime." D. Fascell, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, stated that in this way, every list of terrorist groups or countries will be arbitrary.

William Casey, CIA director, openly stated that the United States should not withhold any actions capable of inflicting damage on "countries supporting terrorism." There is hardly anything new in this. The United States has repeatedly used such measures. It suffices to recall Lebanon, where the huge 403 mm, long-range guns of the U.S. battleship New Jersey indiscriminately destroyed villages and towns and killed innocent citizens.

Now official Washington is closing its eyes before the crimes of the special services, regardless of their character, and regardless of whether the crimes were committed in Nicaragua, El Salvador, distant India, or much-suffering Cambodia, as long as the crimes are presented as "fighting against terrorists." Such arbitrariness and impunity are characteristic of the actions of the CIA. The increasing lack of control over the activity of the CIA in Latin America and other regions of the world evokes a certain concern among the U.S. progressive public. As representatives of the American Civil Liberties Union pointed out, relaxing control over the CIA increases their sense of nonpunishability, something from which the U.S. people themselves can suffer, because new opportunities to violate the rights and liberties of U.S. citizens are created for the U.S. special services.

CONTROL ORGAN SESSION ASSESSES 1984 WORK

AU051701 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] The Committee for State and People's Control held a session to assess the work accomplished in 1984. The session was attended by members of the Coordination Committee and by the chairmen of the okrug state and people's control organs.

The accountability report assessed that in 1984 the State and People's Control organs devoted attention to the problems of quality, scientific progress, and to the application of the economic mechanism, as well as to the consolidation of state discipline and the preservation of socialist property. The specialized control organs conducted investigations and adopted measures which helped to prevent damage totaling 85 million leva. The report points out that the main task facing the control organs is to organize the control activities so as to implement the tasks assigned by the February BCP Central Committee Plenum dealing with the implementation of the country's economic policy.

MIKHAYLOV DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW SECRETARIES MEETING

AU052011 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] A delegation headed by Comrade Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, departed for Moscow. The delegation will participate in meeting on ideological questions of fraternal party central committee secretaries from socialist countries.

BONEV RETURNS FROM PLANNING TALKS IN POLAND

AU051949 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Comrade Stanish Bonev, chairman of the State Planning Committee, has returned from Poland. He conducted talks on questions pertaining to the coordination of the national economic plans of the two countries for the period up to 1990.

YORDANOV RECEIVED BY ALGERIAN OFFICIALS

AU052007 Sofia BTA in English 1800 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Algiers, March 5 (BTA) -- Mr Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Committee for Culture who is on a visit to Algeria was received by the prime minister of Algeria, Mr Abdelhamid Brahimi, and by Mr Mohamed Cherif Messaadia head of the standing secretariat of the Front de Liberation Nationale (FLN). The central issue of the talks was the further broadening and strengthening of friendship and cooperation in the political, economic and cultural sphere.

Mr Vladimir Zhivkov, deputy chairman of the Committee for Culture and director-in-chief of the state-cum-public "Banner of Peace" centre was received by Mr Kamal Bouchama, minister of youth and sport. They discussed issues related to the education of the young generation and to the initiatives of the International Year of Youth.

DRUNKEN MILITIA SERGEANT KILLS FOUR IN SOFIA

AU051919 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 5 Mar 85

["Announcement of the Sofia City Administration of the Ministry of Interior"]

[Text] Late on the night of 2 March in the Georgi Benkovski District of Sofia city, in the company of his friends and after drinking alcohol, Militia Sergeant Nikolay Petkov Gavrilov, born in 1963, who was in a high state of excitement, fired several shots killing three people in his group, a taxi driver, and injuring several people who later received medical assistance.

Nikolay Gavrilov was immediately arrested and handed over to the (?militia) organs.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER STREZOV VISITS ANGOLA

For Luanda reportage on the visit to Angola by Aleksandur Strezov, Bulgarian deputy minister of foreign affairs, including his meeting with Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, see the Angola subsection of the Southern Africa section of the 5 March Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

FOJTIK LEAVES FOR WORKING VISIT TO MOSCOW

LD051432 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, left for Moscow today for a friendly, working visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. He is being accompanied by Vasil Bejda and Otto Cmolik, departmental heads of the CPCZ Central Committee.

BILAK RETURNS FROM VISIT TO SOVIET UNION

LD052241 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, who has been in the Soviet Union with a group of officials of the party Central Committee at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, returned to Prague from Moscow today.

Comrade Vasil Bilak was welcomed at the airport by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other officials.

JAKES ADDRESSES INTERNAL CONTROL CONFERENCE

LD051906 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee today spoke at a national working conference of chief controllers of federal ministries, federal central bodies, general directorates, and enterprises on raising the effectiveness of internal control.

Comrade Milos Jakes noted that without consistent control we could not ensure the successful fulfillment of tasks, eliminate and prevent shortcomings, or discover how leading workers work: whether they fulfill their tasks entrusted to them, utilize their powers, and exercise their responsibility.

He noted that the implementation of internal control measures, especially in areas where more pronounced changes should have taken place, have progressed slowly and inconsistently. Raising the effectiveness of internal control requires improving control activity. Internal control bodies should not allow shortcomings to be excused or tolerated simply because of so-called objective circumstances.

Comrade Milos Jakes said that the reason such great emphasis is put on improving and raising the quality of control activity lies in the demanding nature of the tasks we face in the economic sphere as laid down by the 16th CPCZ Congress, and which will undoubtedly be emphasized again by the 17th congress. This requires that we set our economy along the course of economic development and that we raise the effectiveness of production and the quality of all work. The course toward achieving these tasks is connected with a speedier application in practice of the results of scientific and technological findings.

Comrade Milos Jakes went on to say that fulfilling the tasks of the 1985 state plan will demand a more determined resolution of weak points in the work of every economic unit. January and February's results have been weakened by the very cold weather. It is necessary to overcome this quickly and purposefully, as was pointed out in the statement issued by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, the federal government, and the Central Council of Trade Unions.

Comrade Milos Jakes also noted that apart from the good, positive results achieved in developing our society, we also have a number of shortcomings and negative phenomena grossly contravening the principles of socialism, socialist morality, and social justice. It is necessary to fight in a more determined manner against bribery, against cases where consumers do not get value in shops and services, against under-the-counter sales of goods in short supply, against the misuse of amenities at socialist organizations, and against other, similar abuses.

He assured the participants in the working conference that in their demanding work, which frequently leads to conflicts, in their efforts to improve the fulfillment of tasks, and in their fight against shortcomings they will be able to rely on party bodies and organizations, who have been instructed to support the activity of the international control units in carrying out control in adopting measures necessary to eliminate shortcomings, and in demanding explanations from people regardless of their rank.

Comrade Milos Jakes also pointed to the important role played in organizing control by the mass media. He said that we must make progress in practically applying the principles of control in all units of organization and management and in planned and purposeful control of task fulfillment.

PARTY URGED TO ACCELERATE IDEOLOGICAL WORK

AU051549 [Editorial Report] Bratislava VECERNIK in Slovak on 28 February carries on page 3 and 6 the 5,300-word second and last part of an account on the report of the Bratislava City Slovak Communist Party (CPSL) Committee concerning the topical tasks of ideological work in the party's city organization up to the 17th CPCZ Congress. The report was submitted at the city committee's February session by Frantisek Paller, city committee secretary.

After deploring the insufficient mobilization of citizens for the struggle against negative phenomena (waste, lack of discipline, and lack of thrift) which impair the people's efforts, and the ineffectiveness of cadre and other measures adopted by the city party organization against this, Paller stated that the cause of this problem lies in the "sluggish and unenterprising approach of certain responsible" management and executive workers to the realization of party policies and in them making excuses instead of searching for effective measures.

Paller continued by analyzing the current international situation stressing, among other things, the urgent need to preserve peace by explaining the situation to the people so that they "do not succumb to pacifist moods, to moods of hopelessness, and to the pressures of hostile propaganda." Paller dealt at length with the need to show young people how "perverse and without prospect are bourgeois values being disseminated by the hostile propaganda in a most sophisticated manner"; to show how imperialism devastates nature and "cultivates violence, brutality, vandalism, ruthlessness, and unemployment; and to show how bourgeois values destroy the peoples' lives and are incapable of eliminating drug addiction, criminality, and the degradation of human society." The youth must know that "the ideologically perverse, amoral propaganda of imperialism incites chauvinism, which is close to racism, religious intolerance, and an almost animal anticommunism and anti-Sovietism resulting from its cosmopolitanism."

Paller underscored the need to struggle for peace, which "is all the more urgent since Bratislava citizens are daily subjected to furious hostile propaganda that strives -- via demagogery, falsifications of history, and lies -- to evoke various hysterias, campaigns, and panic to slow down the socialist construction and planned development of the CSSR by disrupting mutual coexistence and casting doubt on its certainties."

"In keeping with its plans," Paller continued, "propaganda is trying to revive some alleged Czech or Slovak question, a question once and for all resolved by the workers class and the working people in the socialist revolution" and in the Czechoslovak federation, in which the alliance with the USSR is firmly anchored as the best guarantee against all imperialist plotting.

Paller urged a concrete, specific, and truthful presentation of the events of the past because "general and declarative statements are impersonal, and thus ineffective, as well, and they do not evoke any emotions in the people. Herein, too, we must see the reason for the relatively tepid attitude of certain people toward their fatherland. This does not apply merely to those who have left our fatherland with dubious illusions, either as tourists, as people on recreation or study or training stints, or as experts. We are not worried about those who emigrate because they cannot or do not want to live under socialism. However, we frequently find among them young people, inexperienced and naive, youths from worker and sometimes even Communist families, and even party members or candidate members who have left because of foolhardiness and a longing for adventure. Many such cases could have been prevented had the principles for travel abroad been more thoroughly adhered to and had those responsible proceeded in a more principled manner when allotting vouchers for recreational or medical purposes. It will do no harm for the appropriate party and state management bodies to perfect their control in this respect and to tighten the strict legal recourse measures."

Paller concluded by urging the session to step up offensive ideological work.

RECENT BAN ON JAZZ CONCERTS EXPLAINED

AU041308 [Editorial Report] Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech on 29 January on page 4 carries the first, 2,800-word installment of a series or articles by Ales Faix titled "About Music Which Sets the Rhythm of This Century." The second, 3,000-word article in the series, which deals with the problems of popular music in Czechoslovakia, is published in the 27 February issue of MLADA FRONTA on page 4.

In the first installment of the series, Faix examines the emergence and development of popular music in the world and defines its individual genres. Referring to the situation in Czechoslovakia, he calls popular music "an important instrument of the party and state's cultural policy" and deplores the "lack of originality and the affectation" of many products of contemporary Czecholsovak pop music. Even the best-known composers, he says, for existential reasons sometimes produce "poor compositions" and even "obvious kitsch," as they get paid the same royalties for this as for good pieces of music. Faix also criticizes excessive reliance on foreign, especially Anglo-American models, and suggests that instead of "playing second fiddle," domestic popular music should seek to exert its influence internationally and promote our social system."

Concluding the first installment of the series, Faix outlines some of the principles of the new "law on music" "being prepared." He says that the provisions of Law No 81 of 1957 "on concert and other musical activities" have either been "implemented, have been rendered obsolete, or do not correspond to the federal set-up of the state," and the legislative section of the Czech Ministry of Culture has therefore been charged with drafting a new law. Citing some of the already approved "principles" of the new law, Faix says that it should "deepen the democratic nature of our musical culture" by abolishing the historically determined differences in the status of concert artists, variety artists (meaning pop musicians), and professional musicians working in restaurants and festival halls.

The new law should also permit professional artists to work under the auspices of regional cultural centers other than those to which they belong by dint of their place of residence. Faix warns against "undue haste" in drawing up the new law because "any mistake might have far-reaching consequences," especially in relation "to the upcoming generation of professional musicians." For example, the new law must account for the fact that contemporary pop music is the product of self-made men and only rarely the work of conservatory-trained artists. "This does not amount to propagating musical dilettantism," he says, but is an acknowledgment of reality.

The second article in the series, in the 27 February issue of MLADA FRONTA, deals with the history of jazz in the United States and the thriving of this genre in Czechoslovakia in the thirties and after World War II. Especially productive for Czechoslovak jazz, according to Faix, were the early seventies with their "fruitful symbiosis" between jazz and rock. However, this period did not last long. According to Faix, "the first cracks began to appear in 1977 when the annual Czechoslovak amateur jazz festivals were suspended for 6 years. The reasons were organizational and financial, but mostly subjective. Apparently, the handful of aging organizers were no longer capable of exerting as much energy and personal commitment as in previous years. Although the organizers of a no less traditional event -- the Prague Days of Jazz -- were not deficient in any of these properties, strife and unnecessary conflicts with the national committee of the city of Prague and the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Socialist Republic regrettably began to prevail in their activity after 1979. These conflicts, initiated by the organizers of the festival, had their origin in personal disputes, the frustrated ambitions of a few individuals, and their unrealistic assessment of the situation. These problems inevitably led to a withdrawal of the right to organize public concerts. The price for this had to be paid by musicians and concert-goers."

It was only a year ago, Faix goes on to say, that "a new Czechoslovak Jazz Society was established. This society seeks to restore the tradition of Prague and nation-wide festivals" and to thus remedy the "unfortunate situation." The new society's task will not be easy, Faix says, but "it would be a pity if the development of our jazz stagnated and trailed behind other socialist states."

According to MLADA FRONTA, the third article in the series will be published "in a month's time."

SWEDISH PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION BEGINS VISIT

Visit Seen as 'Opportunity'

LD042305 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] A Swedish parliamentary delegation led by Speaker Ingemund Bengtsson arrived today by air in Prague on an official visit to Czechoslovakia.

The Swedish parliamentarians were met at Ruzyne Airport by Jan Marko and Dalibor Hanes, deputy chairmen of the Federal Assembly, and other officials.

The Swedish delegation's visit is the first at this level in the history of our joint relations. It is an opportunity to exchange experience on parliamentary work and provides an important opportunity for the development of political, economic, and cultural relations between our two countries.

Addressed by Indra

LD052133 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly, today received a Swedish parliamentary delegation that is in Czechoslovakia on an official visit. He briefed the guests on the fulfillment of the aims of the economic and social development of Czechoslovakia and on the basic principles governing Czechoslovak foreign policy. He stressed that Czechoslovakia supports all peace proposals and initiatives put forward by the USSR, which fully correspond with the interests of the Czechoslovak people. He pointed to the set of proposals arising out of the Warsaw Pact Political Declaration and welcomed the forthcoming talks between the USSR and the United States. He condemned the continuing preparations by the United States to extend the arms building into space.

In an analysis of Czechoslovak-Swedish relations, Comrade Alois Indra noted that opportunities exist for further deepening economic cooperation, expanding industrial cooperation, exchanging scientific and technical findings, and conducting joint activities on third markets. Cultural, educational, and sports links are developing well.

Ingemund Bengtsson also expressed interest in increasing trade exchanges with Czechoslovakia. He emphasized the important of dialogue between the signatory countries of the Helsinki Final Act, who are currently meeting in Stockholm, and spoke in detail about the Swedish parliamentary system.

The Swedish parliamentary delegation was also received today by Josef Kempny, chairman of the Czech National Council.

Feted by Indra

LD060011 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly, gave an official dinner this evening in Prague in honor of the Swedish parliamentary delegation led by Ingemund Bengtsson, its speaker.

Attending the dinner were Vaclav David, Dalibor Hanes, Bohuslav Kucera, Jaroslav Srb, and Michal Zokovic, deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly, Richard Nejezchleb and Vladimir Vedra, deputy chairman of the chambers; Karol Laco, federal deputy premier; Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front; and other representatives of our political and public life.

'ARAFAT PACT WITH JORDAN TERMED CAPITULATIONIST

AU051728 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 Mar 85 p 4

[Julius P. Loerincz commentary: "Palestinian Drama"]

[Excerpts] It is not easy to understand how Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committeee -- undoubtedly a historic personality of the Palestinian resistance -- could go so far as to sign with King Husayn of Jordan the capitulationist agreement on a joint Jordanian-Palestinian approach to the Palestinian question. As has been declared by the communist and workers parties of the Arab East, this agreement "denies the people of Palestine the right to establish an independent state and calls in question the PLO's position as the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

Finding a complete and accurate answer is hard for Palestinians, who have for generations been sacrificing their lives in the struggle for the right of their people to their own homeland, of which they have been deprived by Zionism and imperialism. It is also hard for those who do not spare their efforts to show their solidarity with and actively support the Arab national liberation struggle, and the struggle of the Palestinians in particular.

Let us attempt to denote some circumstances and consequences of this step, which has encountered not just mixed feelings, but outright rejection even among 'Arafat's closest associates in the PLO Executive Council. Those surrounding 'Arafat are now trying to salvage what can be salvaged and to defy "Jordanization" or, to be more precise, the PLO's subordination to conservative Arab forces. At the end of last week even 'Arafat himself disassociated himself from Egyptian President Husni Mubarak's proposal for separate Israeli-Jordanian-Palestinian talks under U.S. auspices. Yet 'Arafat could have and should have known earlier that such a proposal would be the logical consequence of his agreement with Husayn.

In their aforementioned Damascus declaration, the Arab communist and workers parties stressed that the Husayn-'Arafat agreement is a result of pressure on the PLO leadership aimed at imposing a policy of capitulation on it, undermining the national cause of the Arab people of Palestine, and splitting the Arab liberation movement. American imperialism is now exerting new efforts to establish its domination in the Middle East as one of the bases of its aspiration for world rule. It is employing all possible means to achieve this end: Israel, which exercises a policy of open genocide against Palestinians, direct military engagement and subversive activity in the region; as well as conservative Arab forces which, continuing to indulge in the vain illusion that they will succeed in making the United States adopt a more balanced Middle East policy that would not favor Israel as Washington's main partner, want to deliver the eliminated and liquidated Palestinian national liberation movement to Washington as an offering and gift. According to some reports, Saudi Arabia is willing to give $40 billion to finance a separate Jordanian-Israeli settlement that would devour the Palestinians.

The drama of the almost 5 million Palestinians, two-thirds of whom live in exile outside their homeland and the rest of whom either live as degraded and exploited disenfranchised inhabitants of the occupied territories or as third-class Israeli citizens, is unusally cruel. There can be no doubt that the primary blame for this condition rests with imperialism, Zionism, and reaction. However, the responsibility for the paralyzation of the Palestinians' force is also borne by the leaders of their resistance; by those who in difficult trials yield to despondency and who seek salvation in illusions of bringing about a "change" in the American position through concessions, and who are thus winding up in the snares of capitulationism; and by those who -- like Abu Musa -- let their extremism burn down the possibilities of a constructive dialogue in the resistance movement, a dialogue in the interests of the movement's better organization and ability to act. This is a tribute not only to Arab power pressures, but also to the bourgeois wavering of a part of the leadership, which in the Arab world, however, is not the prerogative of just some leading Palestinian personalities.

The goals of the Palestinians' national struggle cannot be reached through all kinds of pseudoagreements like the Amman agreement, nor through the separate talks proposed by Egyptian President Mubarak, but only through the development of an organized and purposeful popular political and armed struggle against Zionism and imperialism (as is confirmed by the successes of Lebanese patriots in the occupied south of their homeland), a struggle that can rely on the concept of a comprehensive solution of the Middle East conflict on a broad international basis.

Such a concept exists in the very specific form of the Soviet proposals of September 1982 and the summer of 1984. It was on the basis of this concept that last year the UN General Assembly called for preparations to begin for an international conference on the Middle East, to be attended by all interested parties and in which the PLO would be a full-fledged participant.

BRIEFS

SCIENTISTS LEAVE FOR MOSCOW -- A delegation of Czechoslovak scientists headed by Academician Bohumil Kvasil, chairman of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences [CSAV], left on 24 February for a week-long stay in Moscow. The delegation will discuss a plan of cooperation between the CSAV and the USSR Academy of Sciences. On 26-28 February, Academician B. Kvasil will attend a session in Dubno near Moscow of the corps of plenipotentiary representatives of the governments of member countries of the Joint Institute For Nuclear Research. [Text] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 25 Feb 85 p 2 AU]

CULTURAL ACCORD WITH PRC -- A plan of cultural exchanges for the years 1985-86 was signed between the CSSR and PRC Governments on 21 February in Prague by Josef Svagera, Czech minister of culture, and Tian Zengpei, PRC ambassador to the CSSR. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Feb 85 p 2 AU]

FRG GREENS DELEGATION -- Annemarie Borgmann, spokesman of the Greens parliamentary faction in the FRG Bundestag, was received in Prague on 21 February by Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the National Front Central Committee and of the World Peace Council. The guest was received the same day by Josef Krejci, deputy of the Czechoslovak Peace Committee, who acquainted her with the activities of the CSSR peace movement. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Feb 85 p 2 AU]

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM BELGIUM -- A CPCZ delegation led by Frantisek Pitra, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, concluded its 4-day visit to Belgium and returned home on 22 February. It discussed with the Socialist Party (Flemish) the current situation in Europe in view of the coming U.S.-USSR talks in Geneva. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Feb 85 p 7 AU]

NORWEGIAN DELEGATION ENDS VISIT -- Prague (Z) -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Norway led by its chairman, Hans Kleven, left Prague by air 22 February. At Ruzyne airport the delegation was seen off by Michal Stefanak, CPCZ Central Committee candidate member and head of a CPCZ Central Committee department. At the conclusion of the delegation's 4-day visit to the CSSR, a communique was adopted that expresses a full concurrence of opinions on the current complicated international situation and on the further development of cooperation between the CPCZ and the Communist Party of Norway. The two sides also briefed each other on preparations for the approaching celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism. In this connection, the need to increase the efforts of all progressive and democratic peace-loving forces in the fight for averting the threat of nuclear war and for preserving peace throughout the world was also stressed. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Feb 85 p 1 AU]

SLOVAK AGRICULTURE'S RECORD PRODUCTION -- According to a report of the Slovak Ministry of Agriculture and Food, the Slovak agricultural sector achieved "record" production last year, amounting to Kcs37.2 billion. Results unprecedented in the history of Slovak agriculture were achieved in grain-growing. The grain harvest amounted to 4,216,000 metric tons, which is 416,000 metric tons or 11 percent more than planned. Also, a "record" was achieved in leguminous crops: more tha 86,000 metric tons were harvested. [Summary] [Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 25 Feb 85 p 3 AU]

BERLIN BISHOP LAMENTS DIVISION OF EUROPE

LD051507 Hamburg DPA in German 1341 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] East Berlin, 5 Mar (DPA) -- The division of Europe, of the world, and of Germany has been described by the Catholic bishop of Berlin, Joachim Meisner, as one of the saddest and most tragic consequences of World War II. In a service of atonement and reconciliation in East Berlin's St Hedwig Cathedral on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the end of the war in early May, Meisner recalled that World War II was started by Germany and "destroyed and devastated many countries and nations." The church does not exist next to or above the people, but lives among the people and helps to carry their burdens, "which have been placed on them by this war."

"The division of Europe, indeed, of the world, but above all the division of our homeland, which has caused suffering in almost every family, is among the saddest and most tragic consequences" of the war, the cardinal said in his sermon. The "desolate consequences of sin" are always separation from God and division among the people whose "life has been overshadowed by this for the last 40 years."

Meisner spoke against limiting the Christian confession to the "inward or religious realm," while excluding the external world. The Christian confession is indivisible and "burdened with all the problems of the world." [as received] To all people it must be said that "arming for war" is theft, since it takes the bread required for life from the poor. "Unrestrained production at any cost" robs people of healthy air to breathe and clean water to drink; technology without ethics endangers man.

The cause of the permanent danger to peace in society and in the community of nations is that legitimate birthrights are being withheld from the human beings, Meisner said. He continued: "Steps towards peace show themselves in the trust among people and nations." The church offers its good services to this end; the pope is traveling across continents. "We pray that the forthcoming disarmament negotiations in Geneva will reduce the arsenals on earth and one day make them superfluous. The closing down of all ideological arsenals would be a further fruitful development on the way to peace."

The service was celebrated by the members of the Berlin Bishops' Conference, which joins together the Catholic bishops and suffragan bishops in the GDR, which was meeting for its spring general assembly.

FDJ, FRG YOUTH GROUP HOLD BERLIN MEETING

LD051753 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1538 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Excerpt] Berlin, 5 Mar (ADN) -- A meeting between the FDJ Central Council Secretariat and a delegation of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist German Working Youth (SDAJ) from the FRG took place in Berlin on Tuesday. The SDAJ delegation is in the GDR on a friendship visit.

Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, and (Birgit Radow), national chairwoman of the SDAJ, agreed that the removal of the threat of war and the prevention of a nuclear inferno are the most important tasks of the present time, and expressed the resolute wish to contribute to their solution. They welcomed the forthcoming negotiations between the USSR and the United States on the whole range of space and nuclear weapons.

In connection with preparations for the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and the liberation of the German people, Eberhard Aurich and (Birgit Radow) praised the selfless efforts of the Soviet Union, which bore the main burden in crushing fascism, the struggle of the peoples united in the anti-Hitler coalition, and the millions of freedom fighters in Europe, for destroying Nazi barbarism.

The Free German Youth and Socialist German Working Youth, alongside the peace-loving and progressive youth of the world, are directing their efforts toward ensuring that the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students, to be held in Moscow during the 40th anniversary year of the victory over fascism, is organized as a demonstration for peace and progress and against war. Thus, a very important contribution to the UN Year of Youth would also be made. They declared their steadfast solidarity with the struggle of the youth and people of Nicaragua.

Eberhard Aurich informed the guests about the militant program of the GDR socialist youth organization, demonstrated in the "Ernst Thaelmann drive of the FDJ," for the worthy preparation for the 11th SED Congress.

CDU CHAIRMAN GOETTING MEETS POLISH CHSS OFFICIAL

LD051605 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1442 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Berlin, 5 Mar (ADN) -- CDU Chairman Gerald Goetting received Zdzislaw Pilecki, deputy chairman of the Christian Social Association of Poland (ChSS), in Berlin today. The two sides informed each other about their parties' activities in the struggle for the preservation of peace. The CDU and ChSS fully support the peace policy of their socialist states. In this, they fully agree with the position indicated by the leading representatives of the two countries on the forthcoming Geneva negotiations between the USSR and the United States on the whole range of space and nuclear weapons.

Gerald Goetting informed the guest about the activities of CDU members in the 40th year of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and the liberation of the German people. Zdzislaw Pilecki reported on the contribution of ChSS members to the successes the workers of Poland have achieved in the stabilization of the country, which form a good basis for advancing successfully along the socialist path.

Gerald Goetting and Zdzislaw Pilecki signed an agreement on cooperation between the CDU and ChSS for 1985.

TISCH ADDRESSES FDGB DELEGATE CONFERENCE

LD022016 East Berlin International Service in German 1644 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] Berlin, 2 Mar (Adn) -- The bezirk delegate conferences of the GDR trade union federation, the FDGB, met on Saturday in nine bezirke of the GDR. The delegates took stock of 3 years of successful trade union work since the 10th FDGB Congress and pooled the best experiences in socialist competition in preparation of the 11th SED Congress (April 1986). In their resolutions, they laid down the next tasks in the representation of trade union interests and elected the new bezirk executive committees and review commissions.

Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee, in his concluding address in Berlin, referred to the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler fascism and to the liberation of the German people. He said: "We honor the fallen Soviet soldiers while securing and strengthening the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and doing everything within the community of socialist states so that peace is permanently secured. In the interests of the whole of humanity, we have made the decisive lessons of World War II our own; all forces are to be brought together to avert a nuclear inferno."

In their reports, the chairmen of the FDGB bezirk executive committees praised the great achievements with which the trade union members have contributed in material production and the other spheres of social life to the comprehensive strengthening of the GDR. They confirmed the intention to prepare for the 11th SED Congress with high performances.

In the discussion, 132 delegates spoke. They stressed the firm alliance of FDGB members with the party of the working class and bore witness to the growing militant strength of the class organization in realizing the policy directed to the well-being of the people and to the securing of peace.

In letters to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, the delegates confirmed the resolve of the FDGB members to devote their utmost efforts to further strengthening the socialist peace state.

DEPUTY CHIEF OF NAVY HEINECKE DIES 21 FEB

AU051611 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 2-3 March on page 15 carries among its obituaries the following item: "On 21 February 1985 our comrade, Rear Admiral Lothar Heinecke, deputy chief of the GDR People's Navy, bearer of the Patriotic Order of Merit in Bronze, the Combat Order for Merit on Behalf of the People and Fatherland in Gold, and of other high state and social decorations, died suddenly at the age of 52.

"In Comrade Lothar Heinecke we have lost a proven communist who, loyal to the party, devoted his entire strength to the reliable protection of socialism.

"We will always honor his memory.

"The Collegium of the Ministry of National Defense"

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN LIBYA

AU051225 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Mar 85 p 2

[Text] Tripoli (ADN) -- On Sunday, 3 March, Muhammad Mahmud al-Hijazi, member of the General Secretariat of the Libyan General People's Congress, secretary for information and culture of the People's Committee, and president of the Libyan-GDR Friendship Society, received a GDR delegation in Tripoli. The delegation is in Libya to participate in the 10th regular meeting of the General People's Congress.

During the cordial meeting the partners in the talk praised the successful development of relations between the GDR and Libya. Both sides stressed the close ties of friendship and cooperation linking Libya and the GDR in the joint anti-imperialist struggle and in the work for peace and international understanding. The GDR delegation is comprised of Manfred Clause, member of the People's Chamber and Joerg Vorholzer, president of the GDR-Libya Friendship Committee.

HONECKER GREETS URUGUAYAN CP'S RETURN TO LEGALITY

AU051809 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2-3 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee has addressed the following congratulatory telegram, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, to Rodney Arismendi, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uruguay:

Distinguished Comrade Arismendi: The SED Central Committee conveys the most heartfelt congratulations to the Uruguayan Communists on the restoration of their party's legality.

In the difficult years of the reactionary military dictatorship, the Communist Party of Uruguay always proved to be a consistent champion for the restoration of democracy and an upright and steadfast advocate of the interests of your country's working people. Neither terror nor persecution were able to silence the voice of the Uruguayan Communists.

Deeply rooted in the workers class and in close alliance with other democratic forces of the Broad Front, the Communist Party has developed into a respected political force in Uruguay.

Rest assured that the SED will continue in the future to stand in close, fraternal affinity at the side of the Uruguayan Communists in their struggle for the stabilization of democracy, national independence, and social progress.

BRIEFS

EDUCATION TALKS WITH USSR -- The education ministers of the USSR and the GDR, Sergey Shcherbakov [title as heard] and Margot Honecker, met today in Moscow for a friendly talk. They exchanged experiences on the implementation of school reforms in the Soviet Union and the further development of the general polytechnical secondary schools in the GDR. The venues for the discussions were the Ministry of Education and the Presidium of the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences of the USSR. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 5 Mar 85 LD]

S&T TALKS WITH HUNGARY -- Leading GDR and Hungarian politicians specializing in the economy discussed the expansion of scientific and technological cooperation in Berlin on 5 March. Herbert Weiz, GDR minister of science and technology, and Lenard Pal, chairman of the National Technological Development Commission of the Hungarian People's Republic, set out joint tasks to the benefit of the two economies. They focused on the development and application of key technologies, such as microelectronics, robot technology, and biotechnology, as well as on increasing the economical use of materials and energy. The projects relate to the period up to 1990. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2300 GMT 5 Mar 85 LD]

KADAR ADDRESSES INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE 5 MAR

LD061034 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Speech by MSZMP First Secretary Janos Kadar at industrial conference held at the Budapest Congress Center 5 March -- recorded]

[Text] If you will allow me, I will welcome all the comrades and women comrades attending the reception, and I will do this instead of the minister of industry. [laughter and applause] And I beg you, and also hope that you will enjoy yourselves at our reception. [laughter] It is being said that the congress is now approaching. [Words indistinct] Time is passing more quickly now and there is a great deal of work in connection with this.

One can see here people with white hair, the older generation, and you will understand that I, too, am serving beyond retirement. [laughter] [Words indistinct] I still wanted to meet you and greet you at this reception.

I look on Hungarian industry as the motor of the people's economy and, if you can think of something else, well, it should be a bigger engine of the people's economy. [laughter]

Taking into account our own work, we are going to this congress with the desire to move a little, a very little bit, out of the difficult and tight situation in which we have been over the past few years. [Passage indistinct]

There is another general belief these days that we should get on with our work because we are in a difficult situation. I do not agree with this. One should not work well, economically, thriftily, profitably, and in a qualitative way only in a difficult situation. In socialism, this should be done in every situation. [Sentence indistinct]. There is an ugly word, taken from the German, meaning "must." [Words indistinct] and I think that in the difficult years we must work well and even better, and it must be reflected in the economy, too, that this system leads to higher things.

My personal reason for coming here is this: It is said these days that there is a wave of nostalgia. Well, I do not deal with nostalgia. Never in my life have I looked back. I always had a good look around and then looked ahead. That is the same today. However, it was also a great day in my life when I was there, at the Basas metal workers' trade union headquarters when the nationalization of Hungarian industry took place. It was unforgettable. And if it is said -- and this is true -- that the distribution of land settled a 1,000-year dispute, then the nationalization of industry settled a 100-year old dispute in favor of the people. It must be shown that this industry has been placed in good hands. Incidentally, I greet all of you and wish you all the best. [applause]

Havasi Addresses Conference

LD051458 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Excerpt] A conference titled "Forty Years of Our Industry" began today at the Congress Center in Budapest. Among the 1,500 participants of the 2-day meeting are leading personalities of our economic policymaking, industrial, and scientific-technical life, along with the past and present managers and specialists of the country's most important factories. Our reporters are Julia Tardos and Geza Foeldvari:

[Tardos] At the moment, Tibor Vamos, director of the Computer Technology and Automation Research Institute, is analyzing in a slide-illustrated lecture how Hungarian industrial production and its share in the generation of national wealth has developed in the past years. He has just mentioned the role of information technology in industrial development. The "Forty Years of Our Industry" conference began at 0900 in the Patria Hall of this conference center. During the course of the 2-day meeting, participants will discuss and survey the scientific and technical development opportunities facing our industry; the extent to which Hungarian industry depends on and is adapting to the international economic situation; and what the further development of the economic management system means for industrial development.

[Foeldvari] This morning the first speaker was Ferenc Havasi, member of the party's Politburo and Central Committee secretary. He began his speech by looking back over the past decades of Hungarian history, pointing out that during the past 4 decades our people frequently expressed their faith in the construction of a socialist society, and that socialism has become a natural feature of our lives. Ferenc Havasi then talked about Hungarian industry and greeted those who had done outstanding work even before these past 4 decades. We now quote from this part of his speech:

[Begin Havasi recording] The socialization of industry created the conditions required for dynamic economic growth and enabled industry to become the leading sector of the people's economy. From 1950 to 1984, industrial output increased tenfold and our national income increased fivefold. The output of the chemical and engineering industries, electrical energy-generating industry, and mining and metallurgy increased especially rapidly. As a result of computer technology and petrochemical programs and the large investment projects attached to these, the importance of aluminum smelting, transport goods, telecommunications, vacuum technology, instrument manufacture, and the chemical sector -- organic and inorganic -- grew within industry as a whole.

The manufacture of pharmaceuticals, plant protection agents, and chemical reagents soared during the most recent years. We are implementing the central development programs for electronic spare parts and components, for modernizing energy management and material saving technologies, and for recycling waste and secondary raw materials.

FOREIGN MINISTER VARKONYI ARRIVES IN LONDON

LD051827 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] London: Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi has arrived in the British capital. The Hungarian minister of foreign affairs has been invited for an official visit by British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe. Peter Varkonyi was welcomed at the airport by a personal representative of the British foreign secretary.

OVARI ARRIVES IN USSR FOR IDEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

LD052134 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] A Hungarian party delegation headed by Miklos Ovari, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, has arrived in Moscow. The delegation is attending a conference of socialist country central committee secretaries responsible for ideological issues.

Industrial development has also resulted in a far-reaching change in our foreign economic relations. In our social and economic advance, ever since the beginning of our socialist development, economic cooperation with the CEMA countries -- especially with the USSR, which has a well-known, decisive significance in Hungary's foreign economic relations -- has played an important role. The CEMA countries have an increasing share in our total foreign trade volume, and our share of trade with the USSR exceeds 30 percent. It is from the USSR that we obtain a significant portion of the technical means necessary to run our people's economy -- and within this, industry. From the USSR we obtain such things as energy, raw materials, and basic materials. In our exports, industrial products have a dynamic share. A good proportion of our trade results from productive collaboration, primarily from production in cooperation or specialization schemes.

Dear comrades, this remembrance combines expressions of greetings and gratitude. I greet all those who, with self-sacrificing and examplary work and political attitudes, were part of this period. I greet separately the past model workers, the Stakhanovites, the outstanding workers of their professions, the socialist brigades, and those who are participating in the liberation and MSZMP Congress labor emulation drive. I greet the people who played a central role in restoring industry after the liberation, in establishing socialist industry, and in laying the economic foundations of industry. I greet the people who with their outstanding activities have and are helping to attain our industrial policy goals. I greet the workers, technical leaders, scientists involved with the development of industry, and workers of development, design, and research institutes who, with their abilities and commitment, took on a significant part of the responsibility for development in these past 40 years. [end recording]

[Tardos] You have heard Ferenc Havasi. After him, Mrs Ferenc Nyitrai, chairman of the Central Statistical Office, analyzed industrial achievements as reflected in the 40-year development of our economy.

ARMY ELECTS 13TH CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEMBERS

AU051414 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Mar 85 p 5

[Excerpts] The delegates of the communist workers of the Hungarian Army have held a meeting in preparation for the 13th party congress in the Recreation Home of the Hungarian Army in Budapest. Mihaly Korom, secretary of the Central Committee and member of the MSZMP Politburo, was present and gave a speech at the 2-day meeting there. Lajos Czinege, deputy minister and member of the Central Committee, was also present.

The additional report to the party committees narrative was read by Dezso Papp, major general and first secretary.

The members of the party meeting voted for the 67 member military party committee and the delegates for the congress. Communists in the Hungarian Army will be represented at the 13th congress by 33 delegates.

At the first session of the party committee, Major General Bela Gyorgyi was elected first secretary and Colonel Ferenc Szombathelyi secretary of the party committee. Further members of the Executive Committee are: Miklos Daranyi, major general and commander of the regimental section; Ferenc Gabor, colonel and assistant head of the Investment and Maintenance Directorate; Sandor Kamuti, major general and party committee secretary of the regimental section; Barna Kazai, major general and commander of Lajos Kossuth Military Academy; Ferenc Karpati, lieutenant general, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Hungarian People's Army, and deputy minister; Bela Kerekgyarto, major general and commander of the higher staff unit; Mihaly Lapos, major general and

first assistant to the chief of the Hungarian People's Army Military Supply Service; Istvan Matuszka, colonel and leading secretary of the military committee of the civil servants trade union; Joszef Pacsek, lieutenant general and chief of staff of the Hungarian People's Army; Istvan Pompor, major general and head of the political section of the Hungarian People's Army Air Defense and Air Force; and Jozsef Szekeres, colonel and unit commander.

CRACKDOWN IN ARTISTIC POLICIES ANNOUNCED

WA061111 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 28 Feb 85 p 3-4

[Text] The central leadership of the Federation of Artists Trade Unions held a meeting on Thursday in the Feszek Artists Club. Dezso Toth, deputy culture minister, informed the members of the organization about the ideas and plans of the Ministry of Education and Culture, which are based on the position taken by MSZMP Central Committee education and culture working group's position. He spoke primarily about artistic guidance reforms, including contextual work, as well as the need for harmonizing legal and economic regulations. He spoke about the relationship between art and the masses. He said that a certain stragnation can be felt in our artistic life. Based on this, the recently published document on cultural policy points out the further steps needing to be taken.

The reform of the directives encompasses three main tasks and aspirations. The first is maintaining continuity of concepts and main methods and accommodation to the changed and modified social circumstances. The other important task he emphasized, is to take a stand against undesirable ideological political phenomena in artistic life and the noticeable liberalization in this area, which must be opposed with conviction, orientation, and if necessary, with administrative measures.

The third and very significant task of artistic guidance is to eliminate its own mistakes and weaknesses, said Dezso Toth. The policies based on proven concepts must be continued and adjustment to the given situation accelerated rather than stalled and delayed as it has been up to now in many cases. The primary purpose is to support art in its value-centered activity and to safeguard it against commercial attitudes in terms of its actual role in shaping man and society in the humanist spirit.

EDITORIAL VIEWS INCOME PROBLEMS OF PENSIONERS

AU051246 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 1 Mar 85 p 1

[Peter Kertesz editorial: "Preserving Values"]

[Text] In our country there are 44 pensioners to each 100 active workers and this very high proportion is disquieting. Most probably this plays a role in causing the incorrect view according to which those who are employed cannot do better because "the old ones cost too much." This is a rather harmful view that cannot be condemned too strongly. A pension is not a pecuniary compensation for life, a reward for good deeds, or a regularly monthly social benefit; it is a well-earned stipend.

What can be expected from the new pension law? Rumors are flying and, as is the case in such times, two extreme views have cropped up. One is that a much longer period of time will be used as the basis for determining pensions, and naturally, the other is that decisions will be more favorable than before. It is obvious that at present we cannot brighten up the lives of a large number of our pensioners with gold; we cannot free their lives of worries.

This primarily applies to those with low incomes and, among these, especially those who have to spend the rest of their lives completely alone.

According to cold statistics, 70 percent of the pensioners receive less than 3,000 forints from the postman, and every second pensioner's income does not even reach 2,500 forints monthly. At the same time, just a raise to 3,000 forints would cost social security close to 2 billion in extra expenses, which would obviously mean biting off more than one can chew. Still, we cannot give up trying to preserve the often heard real value of pensions. Not long ago, I was bold enough to suggest in an article that the available 2 percent increase be distributed differently, in a more differentiated way, so that temporarily, people with a low pensions would receive a higher increase and better-off people would receive a lower increase. I could even imagine that people whose living annuity exceeds 10,000 forints a month should make ends meet with it for a while. But, as if I stirred up a hornets' next, I received a number of protesting letters in which those concerned proudly referred to the fact that they had earned that money and that it had just as much real value as the low pensions.

I am not arguing, but I would like to remark that the 15.5 percent of pensioners whose share is below 2,000 forints (!) have also performed faithful service in their active life. It is also well known that a large number of those who retired in the fifties were given a very low final settlement rate. This means that whether you like it or not, there is a very large difference between the lowest and the highest pensions. The world of employment is also a good reflection of this, where among those living on wages and salaries it is possible to have five or six times as big a divergence.

But facts are strange things. One cannot aim to curb the well-earned rights of anyone. But it is certainly an urgent task to allow disadvantaged people to close up the gap a bit. The well-established measures that promote the employment of pensioners serves this purpose satisfactorily. It is widely known that since 1983 pensioners have been allowed 1,260 hours of employment, and to earn twice as much additional income than previously, up to a maximum of 60,000 forints. On the other hand, the number of trades in which unlimited "additional service" is possible has been increased. This exemption refers to kindergarten teachers, day nursery attendants, teachers of the lower grades in educational institutes, and all pensioners in Budapest working in trades involving physical labor.

The figures suggest an obvious zeal to work, but the motivation is not defined. It is not clear why one takes up employment with his old employer or choses a new one. There are people who wind the alarm clock at night because they cannot tolerate a pensioner's life; there are others who are indispensable regardless of their advanced age; and there are others whose needs force them to work. There are people who enjoyed better days before and today work as postmen on night watchmen, and yet you can see a special radiance in their eyes. They attend to the most unimportant jobs, jobs despised by others with exemplary conscientiousness.

Last year more than 300,000 pensioners joined the work force for a shorter or a longer period of time. Obviously, not all of them wanted to work just to improve their living standard. Consequently, many more than 1 million low-income pensioners did not or could not make use of the limited possibilities. Not all pensioners could find work. But it is not the aim to reemploy all retired people. There are a large number of our old people who have been worn out by 40-50 years of work, and these have absolutely no chance on the basis of being "allowed to carry out physical activities for an unlimited period of time as of now".

COMMUNIQUE ON PRICES, RATIONING, COMPENSATION

AU050701 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2-3 Mar 85 p 2

["Communique on Price Increases, Reduced Rationing, and Partial Compensation for Price Increases"]

[Text] PAP -- Implementing the decisions of the Council of Ministers of 25 February 1985 on spacing out price increases and curtailing rationing; on curtailing price increases which directly affect apartment rents; on increasing old-age and disability pensions as of the beginning of March 1985 so that workers' pensions should not be lower than Z7,000; and on other measures to alleviate the effects of price movements on those groups of the population with the lowest incomes such as families with many children, invalids, and sick and disabled children; the minister for prices, the minister for labor, wages, and social affairs, and the minister for domestic trade and services issue the following information:

I. Price Increases and Reduced Rationing

1) Price increases will be effected in several stages and not in a single operation. Reductions in the rationing of food will also be effected in this way.

2) The first stage of price increases on 4 March 1985 will be as follows:

a) Retail prices of flour, cereal products, bread, and the following commodities will be raised: 1kg of Wroclaw flour from Z29 to Z41; 1kg of barley groats from Z32 to Z45; 1kg of refined groats from Z36 to Z54; 1kg of rice from Z44 to Z62; 1kg of macaroni from Z70 to Z86; and 1kg of ordinary bread from Z20 to Z26.

Also on 1 March the rationing of flour and cereal products, except for refined groats will be abolished.

The prices for small baked wheat products will be fixed by bakers themselves in line with the increases in the prices for flour.

b) The price of milk containing 2 percent butterfat and the price of curd, lean, and fat cheeses will not be increased.
c) The retail prices of unskimmed milk, cream, and hard and soft cheeses will be raised as follows: 1 liter of milk with 3.2 percent butterfat from Z18 to Z20; a quarter of a liter of cream with 9 percent fat from Z17 to Z21; 1kg of Masurian cheese from Z220 to Z230; 1kg of Emmentaler cheese from Z300 to Z360; and 0.1kg of fat soft cheese with 40 percent butterfat from Z20 to Z23.
d) The principle that the the prices for milk and curd cheeses should vary with the seasons continues to apply. The preceding prices of these commodites are valid for the fall and winter season and will be reduced in the spring and summer season.
e) The retail price of refined white sugar is set at Z75 for 1kg. The rationing of sugar stays, but the decisions to abolish it and to fix a new price for it will be made in the late fall of 1985 on the strength of the results of the fall sugar campaign.
f) The price of edible oil -- the soya, sunflower, and "sunny" oils -- produced from imported raw materials -- will be increased an average of 10 percent.
g) The prices of the oils produced from domestic raw materials will not be changed.
h) The retail prices of tea will be increased. For example 0.1kg of popular tea will cost Z40 instead of Z25 and 0.1kg of Madras tea will cost Z70 instead of Z40.

As of 4 March 1985 the fishing industry will raise the prices of sea codfish and processed cod by 15-30 percent.

3) The following prices will apply to heating materials and energy during the second stage of price increases on 1 April 1985:

a) The charges for central heating and hot water stay at their present level. The charges will be raised in April 1986.
b) Retail prices of coal and coke will be raised by 20 and not 30 percent, as was assumed in the proposals for price increases published in January 1985.
c) Charges for electrical energy and gas will be raised in line with the January proposals. For example, these charges will increase as follows: 1 kilowatt-hour of electrical energy from Z1.8 to Z2.2; 1 cubic meter of high-quality natural gas from Z2.7 to Z3.5; 1 cubic meter of nitrogenized natural gas from Z1.9 to Z2.5.

4. The following changes in prices will be made during the third stage in June 1985:

a) The prices of vegetable fats produced from imported materials will be raised an of average 10 percent.
b) The present price of margarine produced from domestic materials will stay unchanged.
c) The prices of butter and animal fats will be increased as follows: 0.25 kg of cream butter from Z78 to Z100; 0.25 kg of refrigerated "extra" butter from Z98 to Z110; 0.25 kg of fresh "extra" butter from Z98 to Z126; 0.25 kg of pork lard from Z33 to Z55; and 1 kg of pork raw fat from Z110 to Z200.

The decision on abolishing the rationing of fats will be made next May on the strength of the availability of fats.

d) The price of rationed meat and meat products will be raised 10-15 percent.

The preceding examples of price increases were given for the individual groups of commodities. The retail prices of the individual kinds of the commodities listed in the above examples will increase in corresponding proportions.

As a result of price increases for raw food such as flour and sugar, which are used for producing other foods, the prices of so-called secondary products (such as sweets, candies, and processed fruit) and the prices of meals in restaurants and cafeterias will also be increased.

Should subscriptions for collective feeding in March of this year have been collected before the date of validity of new retail prices, no extra payments will be demanded. Persons who paid in advance in February for milk supplies to their homes in March will also not have to make up for price increases.

II. Increases in Social Benefits

The spaced-out food price increases will go hand in hand with spaced-out cash compensations on 1 March and 1 May 1985.

1. As of 1 March 1985 the following will take place:

a) All workers' pensions, family pensions, disabled pensions, and third group disabled pensions for women over 55 and for men over 60, granted by the end of 1983 and calculated on the strength of earnings of up to Z18,000, will be increased.

b) Increases consist of higher basic old-age and disabled pensions:

Present basic pension	Increased by	To at least
up to Z8,000	Z2,600	Z10,300
Z8,001-Z10,000	Z2,400	Z10,600
Z10,001-Z12,000	Z2,000	Z12,400
Z12,001-Z14,000	Z1,600	Z14,000
Z14,001-Z16,000	Z1,200	Z15,000
Z16,001-Z17,000	Z800	Z17,200
Z17,001-Z18,000	Z200	Z17,800

c) The third group of disabled pensions for women under 55 and men under 60 will be augmented by increasing their basic pension by Z500 to no less than Z8,300, if they were calculated on the strength of earnings amounting to as much as Z17,000, and by Z200 if they were calculated on the strength of earnings between Z17,000 and Z18,000.
d) As a result of these increases, the basid old-age and disabled pension will not be lower than Z10,300 and the basic pension for the third group, invalide, will be no less than Z8,300 in the case of women under 55 and men under 60. These basic figures will apply to all old-age and disabled pensions, regardless of when they were granted. This means that such pensions granted in 1984 will benefit by these increases.
e) Old-age and disabled pensions for artisans, creative workers, and members of producer cooperatives will be increased and so will the pensions following accidents and the pensions of war and military invalids.
f) The following table illustrates increases in pensions:

Present pension	Increase in Zlotys	In Percent
Z5,000	Z2,000	40
Z5,001-Z7,000	Z1,600	27
Z7,001-Z8,000	Z1,400	19
Z8,001-Z9,000	Z1,200	14
Z9,001-Z10,000	Z1,000	10
Z10,001-Z13,000	Z700	6

g) In addition, the ceilings of earnings that cannot reduce old-age and disabled pensions will be correspondingly raised to Z120,000 for old-age and disabled recipients of pensions and to Z144,000 in the case of those who provide services in short supply.

As of 1 May 1985, the following allowances will be increased because of the increased prices for rationed foods and baked articles:

a) Family allowances will be raised by Z250 (from Z1,800 to Z2,050) in the case of families in which the per capita monthly income amounts to Z3,000, and by Z150 (from Z1,500 to Z1,650) in the case of families in which such an income amounts to between Z3,001 and Z5,000; the family allowances for sick children who are entitled to special rations and whose ages are between 1 and 6 will be increased by Z250 to Z1,150; the allowances for children between 7 and 11 will be increased by Z500 to Z2,300; and the allowances for children between 12 and 19 will be increased by Z750 to Z3,450.
b) Nursing allowances for handicapped children will be increased by Z250 a month.
c) The lump sum of Z1,300 paid to people who receive allowances from the alimony fund and who are not entitled to family allowances will be increased by 250; the lump sum

paid for children who are cared for by foster parents, but who are not entitled to family allowances or whose family allowances are less than Z1,300, will be increased by Z250; the allowances paid to the only supporters of families and who are called up for military service will be increased by Z250; permanent and occasional social assistance grants will be increased by Z250; the allowance for single persons bringing up children will be increased by Z250; assistance from the local housing fund will be increased in that the apartment rate will be reduced by up to 50 percent if the per capita income in a family does not exceed the lowest wage, or by up to 30 percent if such an income amounts to 100-150 percent of the lowest wage; the funds for emergency social assistance will be increased by Z500 million.

III. Additional Funds Provided for Enterprises To Increase Wages and Other Allowances for Workers

1) As of 1 May 1985, the enterprises that are covered by the law of the State Vocational Activization Fund will be able to increase by 250 the wages of workers who earn less than Z11,000 a month. These enterprises will be allowed to exempt the increase in wages from contributions to the activization fund.

2) As of 1 May 1985, the enterprises financed from the budget and other units not covered by the law on the activization fund will be able to increase by Z250 the wages of the workers who earn less than Z11,000 month. They will do this by correspondingly increasing their wage funds. The possibility for making such an increase applies to those enterprises in which there are no wage increases in the period leading up to May of this year. If such increases are made after 1 May of this year, they should be reduced by the increase in question.

3) The wages of juvenile workers and members of the volunteer labor units will be increased by Z250 a month as of 1 May 1985.

4) The separation allowance paid to workers who are transferred to jobs away from home will be increased to Z160 a day as of 1 May 1985.

IV. Justification

The decisions concerning the price rise, curbs on rationing, and partial easing of the effects of these rises on people with the lowest incomes, take into maximum possible account the remarks and opinions voiced during the social consultations.

The stance of the National Trade Union Accord [OPZZ], representing several million working people, was of particular importance.

Many citizens expressed their opinions and views by responding to a survey by the Prices Investigation Bureau; writing to the Prices Office, and Ministry of Labor, Wages, and Social Security; and personally reporting to consultation points. Many also wrote to newspapers and television. The following adopted a stance during the consultations: The National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON]; the National Union of Farmers and Agricultural Circles and Cooperatives; The Prices Council; the Polish Women's League; the Polish Union of Old-Age and Invalidity Pensioners and Invalids; and the Consumers Federation. The proposals concerning the price rises and curbs on rationing were discussed by Sejm commissions and at a meeting of the PPR Sejm's Socioeconomic Council. Experts and writers also presented their opinions. The Consultative Economic Council, Polish Economic Society, Polish Academy of Science's Institute of Economic Studies, Food Economy Council, Institute of Agricultural and Food Economy, and Jagiellonian University Economic Institute all spoke out on this topic, as well as other bodies.

The opinions voiced during the consultations have been examined very closely. The PZPR Politburo acquainted itself with them, stressing the significance of the social aspect of the matter. This permitted the adoption of more understandable and considerably socially gentler decisions. Nevertheless, no one to whom economic realities are not alien could expect that it would be possible to avoid raising prices.

Experience, especially that gained during the 1970's, has clearly shown that separating prices, particularly food prices, from production costs and from supply-demand relationships, and attempts to "patch up" these disproportions by drawing credits from abroad bring disastrous results for the balance of payments, for production, and consequently for the people's standard of living.

If production fails to keep up with a rise in incomes, and prices remain the same, shops become empty.

In presenting the prices to society, the government has explained in detail the real reasons behind the need to raise prices. The present retail price rises of food are not an emergency step meant to replace the necessary effort to set in order and develop the economy, overcome the economic restrictions, and counteract demographic and ecological problems. During consultations, doubts were expressed, based on the unjustified assumption that people's wages fail to keep step with price rises. Such a situation only occurred in 1982. In that year, the price rises were greater than rises in people's incomes, which markedly reduced the profound economic imbalance formed in 1980 and 1981 when a drastic fall in production was accompanied by a rapid rise in wages.

In 1983 and 1984 the situation clearly changed. The market supply situation gradually improved, primarily because of a growth in market production. At the same time, people's incomes rose more than prices.

During the last 2 years, the produced national income has increased by 11 percent, industrial production by 12 percent, and agricultural production by 9.2 percent.

During the same period, retail sales by socialized trade outlets have increased by almost 14 percent, calculated in fixed prices. This means that the population has bought 14 percent more goods. At the same time, price rises have been steadily curbed (from 22 percent in 1983 to 15 percent last year, and this year the price rises will not exceed the planned 12-13 percent.)

The food price rises contained in annual plans are the result of an adherence to the principles, adopted in recent years, behind the shaping of prices. These principles foresee in detail:

a) A continuing link between retail food prices and the production costs thereof, and between retail food prices and the procurement prices of agricultural produce;
b) A gradual equalization of the supply and demand for food and the creation of proper conditions for the normal functioning of the food market;
c) A ban on increased subsidies for food production -- on the contrary, a gradual reduction in these subsidies and the creation of a rational system or prices of food commodities,
d) The shaping of proper proportions between the prices of food commodities and the prices of industrial goods.

These principles have been implemented in recent years. The only important principle whose introduction was unsuccessful was the one whereby food prices should be gradually changed over the year.

The government's decisions stem from the 1985 Central Annual Plan, whose supreme aim is to improve economic equilibrium, especially financial and market equilibrium.

Broad consultations have been held on the points of the Central Annual Plan, especially with the trade unions. During these consultations, the possibilities of increasing production and reducing its costs not only on a nationwide scale but also inside individual enterprises were discussed.

A comparison of production possibilities with the foreseen growth in wages and social benefits permitted the defintion of a price rise essential in order to maintain economic equilibrium. The recently discussed price proposals were a concrete version of the general assumptions adopted in the Central Annual Plan.

Unfortunately, efforts to reach the level of financial and market equilibrium foreseen in this year's plan will take place under more difficult conditions than the ones foreseen during the working out of the plan. Because of the long frost in January and February, many losses and unexpected expenses materialized, especially a considerable increase in coal, gas, and energy consumption for communal purposes. This occurred at the cost of supplies to industry, and transportation, and also partly at the cost of exports. As a result, production figures for January and February have been worse, which will effect market supplies.

In a situation like this, economic considerations dictate all the more a need to closely implement the price rise decisions adopted in the plan. Nevertheless, the Council of Ministers, treating the comments and postulates expressed during the consultations with all due seriousness, and also counting on greater production activity and concrete support from working people and trade unions for tasks aimed at making management more efficient, has decided to:

-- Spread the price rises out in time;
-- Eliminate rationing gradually and carefully;
-- Increase compensation for people with the lowest incomes;
-- Curb the extent of price rises which directly affect household bills.

However, these postulates may only be taken into account at the cost of a slower return to economic equilibrium. For the price rises have been slowed down, at the same time as an increase in people's incomes in relation to the plan.

Hence, because some of the postulates expressed during the consultations have been taken into account, nominal wages will rise by a greater amount than foreseen in the plan, and this rise will not be covered by an appropriate rise in market supplies. In this situation, achieving the planned improvement in economic equilibrium will only be feasible provided that work forces and managements in enterprises increase their efforts to make good the winter losses as fully as possible, and improve efficiency and thrift.

During the consultations, the estimated increased expenditure on food encountered misunderstanding and even disbelief. Hence, it ought to be recalled and explained once again that it only applied to ration quotas and served to establish the level of compensation. Therefore, it is wrong and confusing to conclude from this that the rises in people's incomes are to be limited to this increase in expenditure. The Central Annual Plan clearly says that the rise in incomes, especially average wages and pensions, will not be less than the increased expenditures of households because of the increased retail prices and bills.

Compensation for enterprise employees because of the increased costs of living will occur mainly in the form of higher wages. Enterprises have been given the possibility of controlling the influx of funds for wage purposes, in the form of rules and parameters. How much production grows and becomes more efficient and how the above conditions are taken advantage of depends on the enterprises and on their workforces and managements. Such a mechanism of increasing incomes is already functioning and passing its test, as illustrated by the approval for its continuation expressed in the OPZZ stance.

A final shape to the activity designed to guarantee social benefits was adopted after taking into account many remarks and postulates expressed above all by the OPZZ and such organizations as the National Children's Committee; Society of Children's Friends; Polish Union of Old-Age and Invalid Pensioners and Invalids; and Polish Social Aid Committee. In deciding to raise pensions, the government was guided by the need to afford particular protection to those groups of people who feel an increase in living costs the most strongly.

War and labor veterans are meant here in particular. In recent years the government has undertaken a series of actions designed to improve the material situation of pensioners. Last year, payments of the final installment of the pension increases stemming from the pension reform were speeded up. In addition, once-only payouts were granted to pensioner families with low incomes. The 1985 decision to raise pensions is a continuation of the above action. It is a pension adjustment preceding the introduction on 1 March 1986 of a continuous and regular revaluation of pensions. This adjustment will be made by establishing a new base on which to calculate pensions. In this way it will be a permanent basis on which to raise pensions next year. The Social Insurance Office will initiate the rises in succession. The first increases will be paid in April and should be completed in June.

Pensions for farmers had already been raised on 1 January, 1985 by an average of Z500. Nonetheless, the government will examine the possibility of adjusting the pensions of those retired farmers who have transferred their farms to the state and, not having any source of living, are in difficult circumstances.

Every retail price rise, regardless of the economic reasons behind it, signifies a rise in living costs. This rise should be a topic of close analysis while working out the results of wage and income rises. For wage and income rises define the population's real income and determine the standard of living of working people. That is why the government is monitoring the shaping of living costs and publishing the results of its investigations regularly.

Here it ought to be stressed that concentrating too much on an artificial restriction of price increases may lead to such phenomena as so-called suppressed inflation, market destabilization, and spreading speculation. This would create acute costs and burdens on society. That is why the chief way of restoring market equilibrium and improving living conditions is to make better use of the still considerable reserves available, and in particular to make management more efficient. Progress in this sphere will create real possibilities of curbing price rises in the interests of society and the economy.

The government's activity is designed to increase efficiency at all levels. This is being encouraged by already introduced and tested economic-financial mechanisms, as well as by comprehensive action designed to socialize the processes of management and increase the participation of workforces, socioprofessional organizations, and local authorities in the making of decisions concerning their affairs and problems. Where these possibilities are being used more broadly, there are chances for a more rapid improvement of the working people's standard of living.

The struggle against waste, mismanagement, and low work discipline; the reduction of running costs; an increase in productivity; and an improvement in the employment

structure and production quality are the main tasks which should be performed by management, workers self-management bodies, and workforces as part of the independence of enterprises. Many of them are doing so. However, progress in economic management of work resources, materials, fuels, and energy is not satisfactory.

The question remains: What is interfering with the combatting of inflation; greater austerity in the use of materials, fuels, and energy; restricting excessive growth of the administration; increasing work discipline; accelerating technological progress; and improving the quality of products? The managements and workforces of individual enterprises, and in particular the representatives of the work forces -- self-management bodies and trade unions -- should ask themselves this question. A reply to this question should facilitate the seeking of the goals that have been set so firmly during the recent consultations: removing waste, reducing costs, and improving discipline and quality.

On its part and in a way appropriate to it, the government will watch over the performance of these tasks and establish consequences for those who break the rules in force and waste material goods and human work.

URBAN ON 28 FEBRUARY EVENTS, GENSCHER, PRICES

LD051943 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Report on a news conference given on 5 March in Warsaw by Government Press Spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban; Urban's recorded remarks contained within quotation marks]

[Text] "I wish to tell the readers of the Polish press and the press of those countries from all parts of the world that will convey my words that we have an impression that a considerable proportion of the Western press deliberately avoids seeking the truth about Poland, does not want the truth, runs away from the truth, and does not reflect what takes place in Poland, but instead, by compiling and amassing pseudo information, creates a totally false impression of events and the situation in Poland.

"These words apply to the way in which 28 February in Poland was reported, but no just this. I will concentrate on the 28th first. The reports on that day gave the impression that Poland was on fire, that conflicts and similar events were taking place throughout Poland. All this was constructed on very feeble information, which itself was false; even this false information was very feeble. It was reported more or less like this. Take, for example, the BCC: It is known from Solidarity sources, according to UPI, that on Thursday work stopped 15 minutes at 2 departments [word indistinct] in the Ursus factory, and at a department in the Stomil rubber factory. AFP reported a temporary work stoppage at the Starachowice truck factory; it noted that on the same day in Wroclaw [word indistinct] the same agency reported strikes and demonstrations in Gdansk, but no details were available. In Warsaw itself, no large protests or demonstrations were seen, no increased numbers of militia were noted on the streets. In the Wola district, small groups of demonstrators handed out leaflets.

"All agencies reported like that all day from Poland. I am under the impression that the entire cocktail of reports was based on a few words from some unidentified informer, who delivered two or three false pieces of information, added some ordinary events to it, like mass, and the picture of the day that was created was completely different from reality.

"Perhaps, in view of what I have just said, I should once again reveal in real terms what 28 February was like, since it was the subject of sensational reports.

"As we know, the Solidarity underground and Walesa called for a strike; Walesa also called for various other demonstrations. The strike was called off, probably because the organizers could not see any preparations for the strike despite intensive propaganda

activity. There were many leaflets and, at first, all radio stations broadcasting from the West continually called for a strike. Yet it was called off. Calm prevailed in the country. I would like to stress that a 15-minute strike was called off, but the call was intensified for various other forms of protests and demonstrations.

"Despite these calls, there were no protests or demonstrations. On the other hand, the fact that the Western press does not want to touch the truth can be certified by the fact that the documents presented by Jacek Knapek on television are forged. [sentence as heard] At my previous conference, I called on all editorial broads that doubted the truthfulness of those documents to check their authenticity, and I stated that every editorial board or its experts in Poland or abroad wishing to check them had the original documents brought back by Knapik at their disposal. No editorial board has shown any interest in checking their authenticity, and I have not received any such proposals, yet many of them screamed that these were forgeries, taking as their source various contradictory statements of employees of the Solidarity Coordinating Office in Brussels."

Next, asked about the aspirations attached to the visit of Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the spokesman said that Poland very positively evaluated his statements on the subject of relations between our countries, which caused us to announce many times our readiness to receive the FRG foreign minister. The spokesman also said that tomorrow's visit is of a working nature and does not (?cancel) preparations for the official visit.

Here is his reply to a question on the influence of price increases on the cost of living.

"I can only say this: I can quote a figure which will not be believed by public opinion. [as received] In connection with this, I have to say a few more sentences. The result of price increases calculated for 12 months -- that is, the whole of 1985 -- will constitute a 3 percent increase in the cost of living. What is involved here is not the cost of food, but the total cost of living, and not just the increase in cost of living when the given increase takes place. As is known, the increases will be introduced in stages, but the effects of the increases are calculated over the whole year. In this calculation, the total burden to family budgets amounts to 3 percent over 1 year, but I repeat, the first 2 months will be zero, and the following months will have a growing burden in line with the deadlines for successive increases."

A fuller report on the conference will be published in tomorrow's press.

Jaruzelski's Sofia Visit

LD051506 Warsaw PAP in English 1412 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Excerpt] Warsaw, March 5 -- While commenting on General Jaruzelski's visit to Bulgaria, government press spokesman Minister Urban stressed that it confirmed Polish feeling that the talks would be truly open. It also confirmed Polish feeling of readiness for cooperation on the part of Bulgaria and much frankness displayed for General Jaruzelski in Bulgaria which he returned.

"We are very glad of Bulgarian readiness to cooperate in the times when both countries are looking for new stimuli for the technological progress and economic reforms. United efforts can bring considerable fruits", Urban said.

SEJM TO HEAR 'MAJOR FOREIGN POLICY REPORT' 14 MAR

LD052216 Warsaw PAP in English 2024 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Warsaw, March 5 -- The Polish Sejm will convene here in ten days, next week's Thursday [14 March], to hear a major government foreign policy report and hold the first reading of the MP's bill on the constitutional tribunal, the Sejm Presidium announced today.

Under other items on the agenda, the Sejm will set up a special committee to review the constitutional tribunal bill, will hear relevant Sejm committees' reports, on the draft law to establish the Auschwitz Cross and another report introducing government-sponsored bills on taxes, including income tax amendments.

PAP's parliamentary reporter commented today that the setting up of the constitutional tribunal is a matter of great significance in strengthening law abidingness and ensuring compatibility of legislation with the Polish Constitution.

The Auschwitz cross bill reflects the Polish national remembrance of Nazi death camp victims and is expected to meet with response not only in Poland, especially in view of attempts to play down the crimes of German fascists.

POLITBURO DISCUSSES TASKS, PROBLEMS OF OPZZ

LD052034 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo has acquainted itself with the conclusions presented by the Presidium of the Council of National Trade Union Accord [OPZZ]. It has been considered expedient for the relevant organs of state and economic administration to analyze the possibility of their implementation as soon as possible and to present their recommendations to the OPZZ Presidium. The Politburo stressed that the party would encourage the independent and self-governing trade union to make known the needs and interests of the working people (?and their active participation) in resolving the problems faced by the country. The reborn trade union movement is the partner of the workers self-management and the state and economic administration. The party views the trade union movement as a social force that could significantly contribute to the improvement of management and organizational and technological progress and to multiplying the national income.

The Politburo believes that a solid and more detailed explanation to society of the economic reasons for the price increases and their results is an important task. It is also necessary to oppose the abuse of decisions to increase prices in order to dishonestly transfer their effects to prices of goods and services. The state control organs' duty is to reveal such occurrences and point out those responsible, those who should be properly punished. It is also essential to more energetically and effectively combat waste, bad management and poor work discipline. The importance of this task is particularly enhanced by the additional burdens to the economy resulting from the severe winter.

It was pointed out that the possibilities for reducing costs and increasing productivity have not been used to the utmost, and that improvement of the employment structure and the quality of production is taking too long. It was correct for the OPZZ activists to point out these negative phenomena.

The necessity was stressed of taking care of people who are in particularly bad living conditions. It was also pointed out that the activities of social assistance committees should be supported by party organizations and echelons.

It was stated that despite power problems, the economy is maintaining the pace of production. The Politburo expressed appreciation to the work forces and all the working people for their responsible civic attitude and conveyed its gratitude to the working collectives for their efforts in maintaining the pace of production, transport, and market supplies during the difficult winter conditions.

The PZPR Central Committee Politburo examined last year's foreign policy balance sheet of the Polish People's Republic, the prospects for the development of the international situation in 1985 and, against this background, the key tasks of Polish foreign policy this year.

The Politburo acquainted itself with the results of the talks between Wojciech Jaruzelski and Todor Zhivkov during the friendly working visit to Bulgaria.

JARUZELSKI MEETS WITH TRADE UNION OFFICIALS

LD051745 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1620 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] General Wojciech Jaruzelski met Alfred Miodowicz, chairman of the Council of National Trade Union Accord [OPZZ], and members of the OPZZ Executive Committee. The topics of conversation were the most important problems of the trade union movement, including recent food price increases, issues concerning the economy, and improving the mechanisms for consultation on key issues affecting the community. The issues of greatest consequence for trade unionists, such as the standard of living of workers' families, improving working conditions, and housing, were discussed at length.

ECONOMIC COUNCIL DISCUSSES 1984 SITUATION REPORT

LD052139 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] The Consultative Economic Council today discussed a report on the economic situation in 1984. The report will be passed to the goverment. Lively discussions and controversial opinions regarding particular phenomena in the activity of the economy are typical of this group of most distinguished Polish economists chaired by Professor Czeslaw Bobrowski. Assessing last year and going back over the last 2 years, the experts were agreed on one thing: The growth of over 11 percent achieved since 1982 in the produced national income was deemed to be exceptionally high in the current conditions. This quantitative progress, however, is not being accompanied by the necessary changes in the economic structure to ensure sufficient goods on the market. On the other hand, one phenomena that will hamper an improvement in market equilibrium this year, the report states, will be the lower-than-planned level and slower tempo of price increases.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES USSR'S MARSHAL KULIKOV

LD060936 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski has received Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces. During the meeting, which was held in a friendly atmosphere, issues of cooperation between the Polish Army and the armies of the Warsaw Pact were discussed in light of the current international situation.

SPD'S EHMKE MEETS WITH BARCIKOWSKI, OLSZOWSKI

LD060536 Warsaw International Service in English 2230 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] A joint study group of the PZPR and the West German Social Democratic Party [SPD] has concluded a meeting in Warsaw devoted to searching for political, military, economic and interhuman confidence measures that could be used to consolidate European peace and security, to defuse tensions, and to stimulate international cooperation. Horst Ehmke, the deputy leader of the SPD faction in the Bundestag, who headed the West German delegation, was received by Kazmierz Barcikowski, the secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Party and leader of this party's deputies club in the Sejm, and Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski. During a news conference in Warsaw, Mr Ehmke said that his party traditionally supports the normalization of relations with Poland. Strivings to achieve European security and cooperation cannot be realized without Poland, stated Horst Ehmke.

Holds Press Conference

LD052104 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Professor Horst Ehmke, joint chairman of the PZPR and SPD study group devoted to the issue of European security and cooperation and measures for mutual confidence, held a press conference in Warsaw today. He began by stating that just as they did during the years when they held power, the Social Democrats are currently seeking to continue the process of detente and the policy toward the East they initiated in the FRG. Replying to a question, Prof. Horst Ehmke stated that the SPD welcomes with satisfaction the negotiations between the two big powers that are to begin in Geneva on 12 March. He stated that his party is skeptical about U.S. plans for defense in outer space, which could unleash a new arms race. It is my conviction, Prof. Horst Ehmke stated, that there were no winners in the most recent arms race. A larger number of weapons does not mean increased security, especially in Europe.

DEPUTY PREMIERS SIGN POLISH-BULGARIAN PROTOCOL

LD052141 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] In Warsaw, the central planning bodies of Poland and Bulgaria have discussed the coordination of their plans between 1986 and 1990. At the end of the discussions, Deputy Premiers Manfred Gorywoda and Stanish Bonev, who head the planning bodies of the two countries, signed a protocol defining the measures aimed at creating a more dynamic mutual exchange of goods and enriching the forms of cooperation.

CEAUSESCU, DELEGATION MEET WITH LIBYAN OFFICIALS

AU050940 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0905 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Tripoli, (AGERPRES) 5/3/1985 -- Official talks between the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great September 1 Revolution of the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, opened in Tripoli on Monday, March 4. The talks in plenum were attended by Gheorghe Oprea, deputy prime minister, Stefan Andrei, foreign affairs minister, Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and other officials, for Romania; and by Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallus, 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Truayki, secretary of the Foreign Affairs Bureau Peoples Committee, Musa Abu Furaywah, secretary of the Peoples Committee for Social Security, Fawzi al-Shakshuki, secretary of the People's Committee for Planning and Petroleum, co-chairman of the Joint Romanian-Libyan Cooperation Commission, and other officials, for Libya.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi warmly welcomed President Nicolae Ceausescu and stated his satisfaction for the visit which he regarded as an outstanding opportunity for further progress in the ties between the two countries and peoples, for the strengthening of Romanian-Libyan friendship.

Highlighting Romania's support to the Libyan peoples effort to build great economic objectives, the Libyan head of state assessed as positive the course of relations and cooperation between the two countries, and showed that their economic potential provided opportunities for Romanian-Libyan ties further to expand.

President Nicolae Ceausescu extended a warm salute to Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi thanking him for the invitation to visit the Libyan Jamahiriya and for the hospitable reception he was given.

Appreciating the development of Romanian-Libyan relations and the productive cooperation between the two countries, President Nicolae Ceausescu showed he believed his current visit, the talks to be held would disclose further ways and areas of cooperation between Romania and the Libyan Jamahiriya, raise their ties onto a higher stage, in the interest of the two peoples, of their progress.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi agreed on a new ways and means to be considered for the implementation of top-level understandings covering the promotion of Romanian-Libyan cooperation.

Talks Resumed 5 March

AU060756 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2050 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Tripoli, AGERPRES 5/3/1985 -- On Tuesday, March 5, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great September 1 Revolution of the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, continued the official talks they started the previous day.

During the two-day talks, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Colonel Mu-ammar al-Qadhdhafi approached a wide range of questions related to the Romanian-Libyan relations, as well as aspects of the current international life.

Examining the stage and prospects of the Romanian-Libyan collaboration, the two heads of state expressed satisfaction at their fine relations and positive, continuously ascending course, as well as their determination to raise the Romanian-Libyan co-operation onto a higher plane. To this end, a series of understandings were agreed upon in keeping with the broad possibilities of cooperation in various fields of activity, with the two countries and peoples aspirations after progress.

Approaching aspects of the current international life, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi paid special attention to questions related to the cessation of the arms race and the achievement of a passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place. In that context, appreciation was expressed for the start of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva and the need was highlighted for the intensified efforts and contribution of all peoples, of all countries, of the non-aligned and developing countries in particular, to the consolidation of the climate of peace and stability in international relations and the definitive removal of the danger of war. The two countries resolve was voiced to cooperate and thus contribute, alongside other small and medium-sized countries, non-aligned and developing states, to freeing mankind from the threat of a nuclear confrontation, to the consolidating international peace and collaboration.

During the talks, the necessity was brought to the fore of the eradication of under-development and of the support granted by industrial countries to developing countries in their efforts to overcome the difficulties they encounter as an outcome of world recession and the burden of debts and high interests rates.

Special attention was paid during the talks to the states of conflict in the world whose settlement, in keeping with the peoples aspirations for peace and free development, calls for negotiations and political solutions. The imperative was reiterated for international relations to be set on full equality, respect for independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs, each peoples right to self-reliantly decide its own development path.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi expressed their conviction that the aspirations shared by the two countries and peoples would lead to the strengthening of their cooperation in the international life, to their growing contribution to the promotion of a policy of international peace and collaboration. The talks, characterized by mutual esteem, passed in a friendly atmosphere.

Al-Qadhdhafi Hosts Dinner

AU060746 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2057 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Tripoli, AGERPRES 5/3/1985 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu met again on Tuesday with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Mme Safiyah Farkash during an informal dinner given by the hosts in the honour of the distinguished Romanian guests. The dinner passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship characteristic of the visit and the Romanian-Libyan summit dialogue.

Officials Hold Economic Talks

AU052100 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Tripoli, AGERPRES 5/3/1985 -- Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian first deputy prime minister, Stefan Andrei, Romanian foreign minister, and Vasile Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation had talks on the development of collaboration in industry, as well as in other economic fields of joint interest with Major 'Abd al-Salam Jullud, 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, foreign secretary of the General People's Committee, Musa Abu Faraywah, secretary for economy and the light

industry of the General People's Committee, Ibrahim al-Faqi Hasan, secretary for social security of the General People's Committee, Fawzi al-Shakshuki, secretary for planning and petroleum of the General People's Committee, chairman for Libya of the joint Romanian-Libyan collaboration commission. Gheorghe Oprea also met with Razzuq al-Rajah, secretary of the General People's Committee, with secretaries of the people's committees for various fields of activity.

During those interviews, specific programmes and collaboration actions were examined and agreed upon with a view to finalizing the understandings covenanted during the Romanian-Libyan summit dialogue.

BRIEFS

NEW COMPUTER DEVELOPED -- A universally programmable computer with an unlimited store has been developed by experts at the Bucharest's Research for Automation Centre. The memory of the computer is a 15-track magnetic tape. Its applicability ranges from petroleum extraction, navigation and topography to mathematics and statistics. The whole unit weighs not more than three kgs and can operate on either a D.C. source or a 12 V battery. It performance is comparable with that of the best computers made by well-known foreign companies. Romania makes medium computers of the 3.5-4th generation, as well as mini- and micro-computers for the national economy. They are part of the automatic equipment exported by this country to the G.D.R., Egypt, Iran, People's China, the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Yugoslavia and other countries. [Excerpt] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2030 GMT 25 Feb 85 AU]

NEW IRON, STEEL CENTERS -- Bucharest, AGERPRES 1/3/1985 -- In the last 20 years Romania's industrial map has been added important iron-and-steel centers that have helped developing this peak branch of the national economy. While in 1965 the Romanian industry turned out 3.4 million tons of steel, in 1984 output amounted to 14.8 million tons. Since 1965 there have been commissioned the iron-and-steel units of Galati, Tirgoviste and Calarasi. The Galati combine provides 43 per cent of the needed rolled shapes, almost 51 per cent of the country's steel, 64 per cent of the iron and 62 per cent of its coke. This is one of the ten largest units of the kind in the world. Over the 1980-1984 period the combine turned out more than 2.36 million tons of steel, 67.3 per cent of it being alloy steel. Over the same interval many new sections have been commissioned. Since 1982 another centre, that of Tirgoviste has been producing the steel needed for the implementation of the programme regarding the construction of atomic power stations. It also started casting steel for the car-manufacturing industry, high-alloy steels for valves, pipes, etc. In 1983, this unit has turned out for the first time in Romania steel in small shapes as well as the whole range of steels for quality bearings. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1858 GMT 1 Mar 85 AU]

LCY CC DISCUSSES 13TH PLENUM DRAFT CONCLUSIONS

LD052144 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1849 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Mar (TANJUG) -- The session of the LCY Central Committee, which began in Belgrade this morning with the debate on the results of the general party discussion on the draft conclusions of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee, will continue tomorrow. About 40 members of the Central Committee asked to speak in the discussion and the result is that the discussion cannot end today.

Tomorrow, after the discussion has ended, the Central Committee is expected to adopt the conclusions on the implementation of the leading role of the LCY and on the consolidation of its ideological and action unity and lay down an orientation program of its work in the period up to the 13th LCY Congress.

CKREBIC RECEIVES VOROTNIKOV, RSFSR DELEGATION

LD051912 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1616 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Mar (TANJUG) -- Dusan Ckrebic, SR of Serbia Presidency president, today received a delegation of the RSFSR Council of Ministers headed by Vitaliy Ivanovich Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. The talks were also attended by Vladimir Vinogradov, minister of foreign affairs of the RSFSR; Nikolay Rodionov, USSR ambassador to the SFRY; Branislav Ikonic, chairman of the SR of Serbia Executive Council; Branko Pesic, SR of Serbia Presidency Deputy President; Milos Krstic, republican committee for foreign relations chairman; and Radisa Bogdanovic, SR of Serbia Presidency secretary general.

In a very warm atmosphere, characteristic of the traditionally friendly relations between the SFRY and the USSR, which are constantly on the increase and which are becoming more and more developed and diversified, the two sides talked about the development of cooperation between the RSFSR and the SR of Serbia. They judged that this cooperation significantly contributed to efforts to further consolidate and develop friendly Soviet-Yugoslav relations, on the basis of sovereignty and equality. Special attention was devoted to questions dealing with economic cooperation in which, apart from good results and progress, there was still plenty of scope for finding new possibilities for further enrichment.

After the talks Dusan Ckrebic gave a luncheon in honor of Vitaliy Vorotnikov and member of the delegation of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

CHARGES PREFERRED AGAINST USTASHA-LINKED GROUP

LD051601 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1504 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Zagreb, March 5 (TANJUG) -- Charges have been raised at the district courts in Varazdin, Zagreb and Osijek against a group of people suspected of having committed a number of criminal acts against the social order and the security of Yugoslavia. During investigative proceedings, the group was proved to have maintained links with known Ustasha terrorists currently in the Federal Republic of Germany. The contacts involved agreements and actions to bring in and distribute hostile propaganda material in Yugoslavia, as well as carrying out terrorist acts. In the 1981-1984 period, some of the persons charged prepared and carried out a number of subversive terrorist acts in the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia, jeopardizing the lives of citizens and public property.